Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,655. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CHIEF BYRNES RETIRED

Had Served Over 32 Years on the New-York Police Force.

BOARD ACTED AT HIS OWN REQUEST

Inspector Peter Conlin Appointed by the Commissioners as Acting Chief of Police.

THREE CAPTAINS ACTING INSPECTORS

Capt. Berghold and Detectives Golden, Crowley, and Kush, and Surgeon Dorn on the Retired List.

After more than thirty-two years' service in the Police Department, Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes was yesterday, at his own request, retired from active service and placed on the pension roll of the department.

This action was taken by the Police Commissioners at their meeting, and at the same time Inspector Peter Conlin, the only Inspector of Police at present in the service, was temporarily detailed as Acting Chief of Police.

The board also retired Capt. William C. F. Berghold, Detective Sergeants Timothy Golden, Michael Crowley, and Charles Kush, and Police Surgeon Dorn, and refused to retire Capt. Joseph B. Eakins, against whom charges have been ordered.

Capts. Cortright, Brooks, and McCullagh were detailed as Acting Inspectors, and a Police Civil Service Board was appointed, to consist of Acting Chief Conlin, Acting Inspectors Cortright, Brooks, and McCullagh, and Capt. Smith.

The action of ex-Chief Byrnes was not in the nature of a surprise, because he had intimated to his friends that he would not remain at the head of the force if his occupancy of that position was not desired by the Police Commissioners. He had no wish to embarrass them in any way or interfere with any scheme they might evolve for the reorganization of the force. The Commissioners did not consult him, nor attempt to avail themselves of the valuable experience which he had gained in the service, and this determined Mr. Byrnes to ask for retirement. While there were rumors of charges being made against him he would not retire, but all the Commissioners having disavowed hostile utterances which had been credited to them, the ex-Chief yesterday placed his formal application for retirement in the hands of Commissioner Parker, who presented it to the board. The request was unanimously granted.

Before the meeting there were a number of conferences between the Commissioners. Ex-Chief Byrnes had a private audience with Mr. Parker, at the close of which he handed to the Commissioners his application. Although the hour for the meetings of the board is 10 o'clock, it was nearly noon before the Commissioners got together in executive session. There had been a good deal of traveling to and fro between the Commissioners' rooms, and it was evident that there was something important occupying the minds of the members of the board.

The executive session lasted until after 1 o'clock, when the doors were thrown open, and the reporters, who had been kept waiting outside, were allowed to enter. Commissioner Parker then presented Mr. Byrnes's application, and in doing so said:

"Some time after the appointment of this board, and, consequently, after I came into office, the Chief of Police, probably because of former official acquaintance, told me privately if at any time the interest of the force in which he had served for almost a lifetime, and in which he had risen from the lowest to the highest rank, should, in the opinion of the Board of Police, be served better by his retirement than by his continued presence upon it, he would feel it his duty not to embarrass the board by his continued presence, but to hand them his application for retirement.

"He has stated that to me, upon not one occasion alone, but several. In conformity with that statement, and with the spirit he then expressed, he handed me this morning his application for retirement, which I wish to present for action by the board.

"Since this board has come into office there have been many statements attributed to its members by the press in a more or less indirect fashion, which I am authorized by the board to state have been, so far as the board is concerned, unauthorized. Under all these statements the Chief of Police has, so far as this board knows, remained absolutely silent, which was in the direct line of his duty as an officer.

"He requests me to say to this board that if hereafter the experience which he has acquired in his long term of service shall, in the judgment of the board or any of its members, or of any future administration, enable him to aid in any degree whatever in the administration or elevation of this department, he freely and cheerfully tenders them his assistance."

Chief Clerk Kipp read the application for retirement and called the roll. Each Commissioner as his name was called voted in the affirmative, and ex-Chief Byrnes was retired on a pension of $3,000 a year. The unanimous vote of the Commissioners for the retirement effectually disposes of the statement which had gained circulation that charges were to have been preferred against the retiring Chief. Had any one of the Commissioners been in possession of facts on which tenable charges could have been based, it is not at all probable

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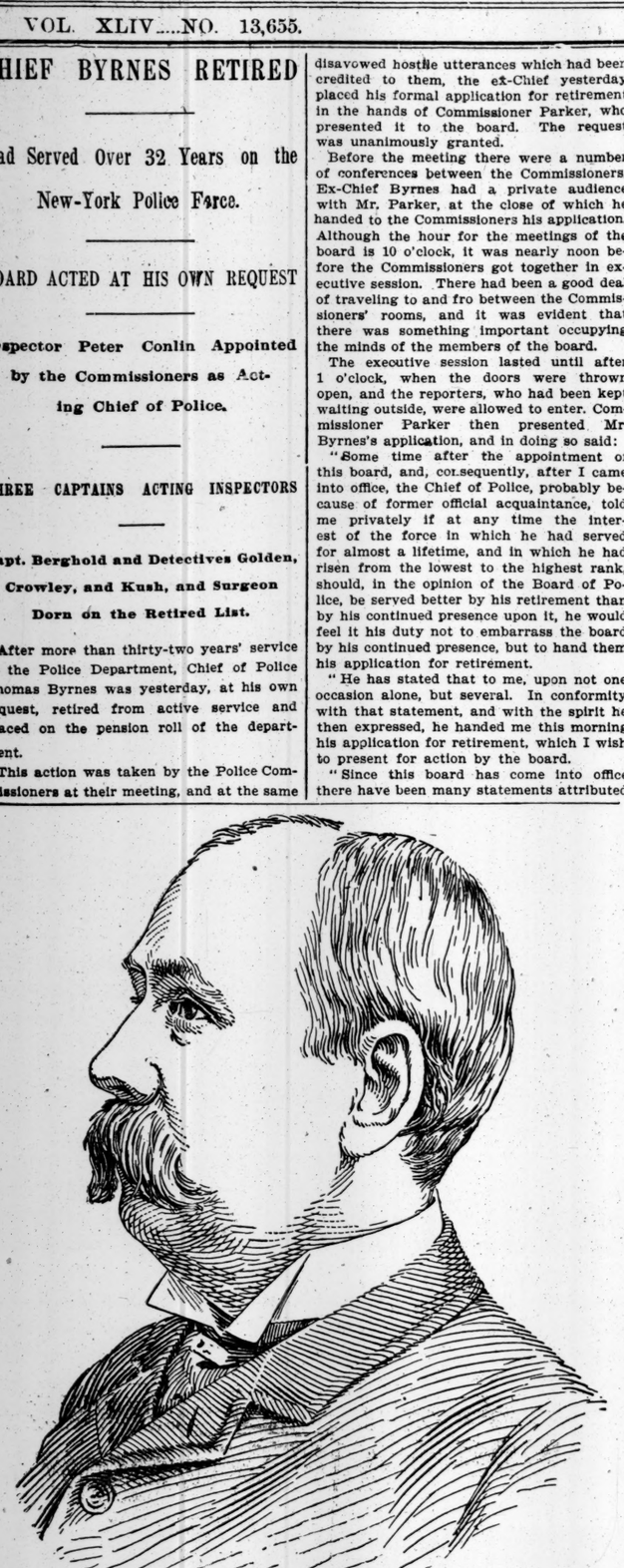
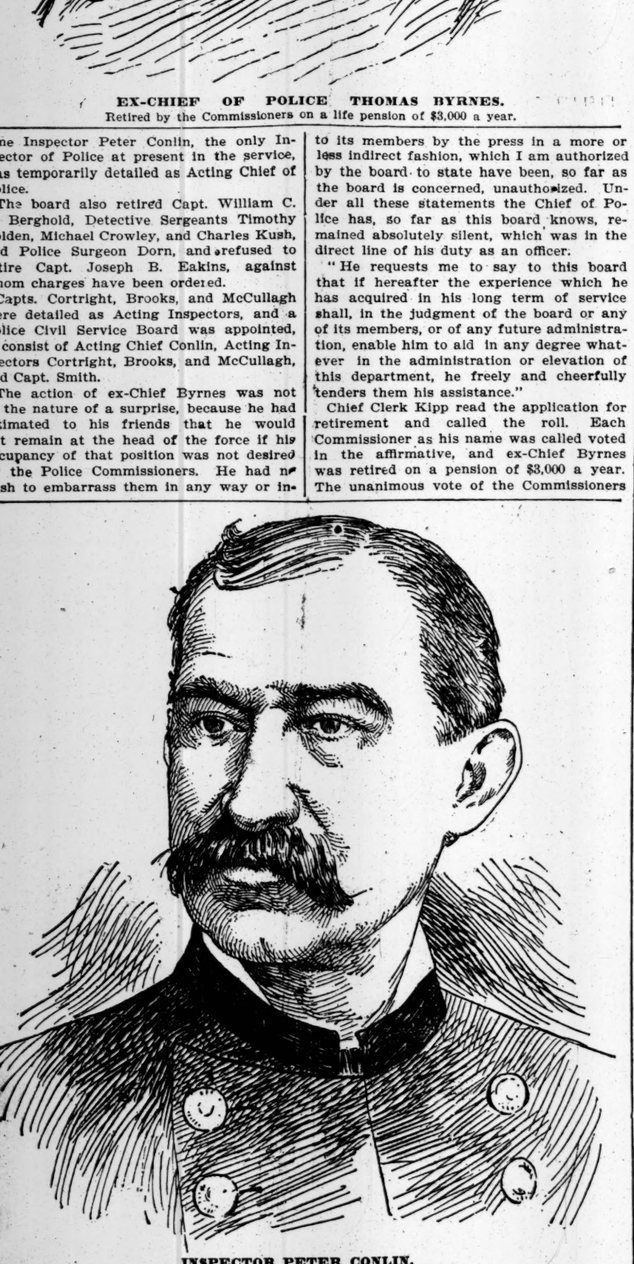


EX-CHIEF OF POLICE THOMAS BYRNES.
Retired by the Commissioners on a life pension of $3,000 a year.



INSPECTOR PETER CONLIN.
The acting successor of ex-Chief of Police Byrnes, retired.

CITY WAS DARK AT NOON

Remarkable Phenomenon Preceding a Heavy Downpour of Rain.

SOME PERSONS WERE TERROR-STRICKEN

Singular Atmospheric Effects Lending an Unusual Aspect to All Objects —Business Interrupted on the Down-Town Exchanges.

A thick darkness at noon spread over New-York City yesterday with such suddenness and such density that it seemed the prelude to some great convulsion of nature. The black clouds which intercepted the light of the sun were supported by heavy masses of yellowish fog. The horizon remained clearly defined, in spite of the fog, though its radius was narrowed down to half a mile.

Within this space the atmosphere had the appearance artificially given to it by looking through very dark smoked glass. It gave to the streets in the lower part of the city, more especially to the huge buildings which towered above them, the unreal perspective of a moonless twilight, without any of its softness. So grim and terrible was the aspect which the murky sky lent to the things of earth, that the chattering of the men of business was imperatively silenced, while they waited with fear and awe for the culmination of the calamitous portent of the heavens.

Had an earthquake occurred at that moment those who had been transfixed by the transformation from light to darkness would have felt no surprise, nor would their terror have given them power to flee until the falling walls of the buildings around them had awakened them from their trance. The pattering of a few heavy drops of rain was never more welcome than yesterday, when they lightened men's minds with the comparatively commonplace idea that the darkness was only due to the approaching thunderstorm.

Between the first few raindrops and the torrents whose downpour cleared the sky, several minutes elapsed, during which those sensitive to the beauty which nature can expose in the most familiar scenes had a rare opportunity of seeing a vista of some part of the city as it had not appeared before in the memory of man, and as it may not appear again for a similar length of time.

Those who were safely housed near the tops of high buildings were especially fortunate in this respect. From the western windows of The New-York Times editorial rooms the scene was inspiring beyond description. Into the pit between the Times Building and the block composed of the Postal Telegraph and the Home Life offices, it seemed as if a new substance had been poured, thick, yet clear, black, though absolutely transparent.

These opposing buildings seemed to have suddenly risen up to an incredible height as they loomed over Broadway with a frowning aspect very foreign to their usual peaceful appearance. The increased magnifying power of the strange liquid which seemed to have replaced the ordinary atmosphere, brought out every detail of the buildings with a sharpness and absence of shadow never before seen. Even the Mutual Reserve Life Building, some distance further up town, came so near, and became so distinct that the space between the balisters could be seen with a clearness never before perceived, even in the brightest day of June. The orange paint on the sidewalk of the Shoe and Leather Bank Building was toned down to the darkest sepia. The red color of the United States Life Building, at Broadway and Warren Street, was transformed into the purest black.

Far below lay the City Hall, with its surrounding trees, looking like some English country castle brought into view by some gigantic and invisible electric light of many millions of candle power. The leaves of the trees combined all the beauties of a distant and a near view at the same moment, if such a thing were possible. There was the general aspect of umbrageous greenness, combined with the distinctness of each and every leaf, whether large horse-chestnut or small buttonwood.

Behind the Mutual Reserve Building all was darkness and gloom. The upper part of the city was shut off as if by a wall of blackest adamant. This wall seemed dependent on the inability of human eyes to pierce any further into the general murkiness rather than to any concrete mass of cloud and fog, because it extended with a circular sweep, so as to shut off the North River, and gave an equal length of radius to the horizon, whichever way the eye turned.

The welcome drops of rain were followed by a few flashes of lightning, one of which was succeeded almost immediately by a short, sharp, crashing peal of thunder. This showed that an electrical storm of great potency had rapidly passed directly over the city. The peal of thunder seemed the signal for the release of the rain, so far held wearidly in solution by the overhanging canopy of clouds.

By this time the street car lamps had been lit, and the big buildings seemed preparing for a public illumination. The little electric stars began to peer out at first on the street floors, then on the stories next to them, finally rising to the highest parts of the tall buildings

The torrents of rain, however, soon cleared the sky. Those in the open ran for shelter. The wind, which had hitherto been passive—one of the peculiarities of this extraordinary phenomenon—began to rise, and by 1 o'clock the sky had resumed its usual appearance on an ordinary day of dull, gray, threatening clouds, which might not rain, but would effectually prevent all chance of sunshine.

During the continuance of the darkness after the first awe of it was over the various courts and Exchanges of the city tried in vain to resume their work. Justice Ingraham was asked to sign some papers in Supreme Court, Chambers, but was compelled to refuse the request because he could not see to read them and no artificial light was provided for his use.

The tireless speculators in the offices around the Stock Exchange found that they could not make out the figures on the tape of the stock tickers, and were much grieved thereat. The Stock Exchange itself was a dismal place, as the lighting apparatus in it was not equal to the emergency.

The Produce Exchange was even worse off, as its floor is larger and the means of artificial lighting no better. A dozen incandescent lights were lowered from the ceiling in an attempt to light up the gloom, but the measure was fruitless, and business was not resumed until daylight returned.

At the side tables in the Produce Exchange some enterprising clerks and attendants secured candles and the light from them served to show the blackness outside of the windows in which they were placed. The telegraph operators could not see to write their dispatches and allowed their instruments to click away without making any effort to record their communications.

E. B. Dunn, the official weather forecaster, said that the darkness came as part of a severe storm centre, which manifested itself at Cape Hatteras and has since been moving northward. It was a circular storm, with highly electric conditions, according to Mr. Dunn's account of it.

There have been several "dark days" noted in history, of which one occurred in New-England on May 19, 1780.

The Connecticut Legislature happened to be in session in Hartford at the time, and the first impulse of the legislators, who thought that the Day of Judgment had arrived, was to flee from the wrath to come.

One stern old Puritan, however, who happened to have the floor when he saw his fellow-members becoming alarmed, interrupted the course of his remarks long enough to exhort them with the dilemma:

"If this is not the Day of Judgment we can surely proceed with our business. If it is the Day of Judgment, how can we better be found than doing our duty?"

Then he moved that candles should be brought in, and gave them the rest of his speech as their dose of duty.

The peculiar darkness due to the total eclipse of the sun by the moon coming between it and the earth has often given rise to consternation among nations living nearer the equator than we do, as total eclipses have been much more frequent in that latitude.

Frightened Some of the Negroes.

During the storm yesterday a bolt of lightning struck one of the cabins in the grounds at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, used by the negroes in "Black America" quarters. There were four negroes in the cabin at the time. None were injured, but all were stunned. A mule used in working the cotton gin, and under shelter near by, was killed.

There was considerable consternation among the superstitious negroes on the grounds, and it was with some trouble that they were quieted. After the storm, about 300 of them gathered, and, kneeling, chanted hymns of thankfulness for their escape.

A JAPANESE FLEET AT TAMSUI

President of the Republic of Formosa, So-called, Telegraphs a Salutation to the King of Spain.

HONGKONG, May 27.—A fleet of Japanese war ships has arrived at Tamsui, on the northwest coast of Formosa. Fighting is expected.

MADRID, May 27.—The Republican leader in the Island of Formosa has cabled a salutation to the King and asks for protection.

LONDON, May 27.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Shanghai, stating that the Chinese officials at Tamsui refused to allow the Japanese to land, whereupon the ships returned to Macao for instructions.

Tamsui was opened to foreign trade by treaty with France in 1858. Taiwan-Fu is considered to be the capital of the island. It is a large city, containing over 120,000 inhabitants. Its port is Anping, with which it is connected by a creek that boats may traverse at high tide, but there is a bar with only a few feet of water near Anping, which hinders navigation in the slightest sea.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY ACCIDENTS

Two Wagons Struck and a Man Shielding Himself from the Rain Knocked Down and Pushed Along.

Gustav Johnsen, twenty-one years old, of 348 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, while driving a coal cart yesterday at Third Avenue and Degraw Street, was run into by Trolley Car No. 1,035 of the Third Avenue line, and Johnsen was thrown to the ground, receiving severe injuries to the knees and side. The car struck the cart so violently as to knock the cart against a post, which was broken, and the pieces were sent flying through the window of John H. Borden's liquor store, causing a damage of $175 to the window and bottles which were knocked off the shelf. The wagon and harness were damaged $75.

Martin Foley, twenty-three years old, of 101 Harrison Street, while crossing Columbia Street at noon yesterday during the storm, was knocked down by Trolley Car No. 3,338 of the Crosstown line. He was too large to get under the fender, and was pushed along for thirty feet. He was injured about the head, legs, and arms. At the time of the accident he had an umbrella up, shielding himself from the rain, and did not see the car. C. Crutchley, the motorman, was arrested.

J. S. Muirhead of 259 Clifford Street was driving a wagon across the West End Railroad tracks at Bath Avenue and Bay Twentieth Street yesterday when Trolley Car No. 365 dashed into the wagon, upsetting it. Mr. Muirhead was not injured. The damage to the wagon was slight.

The Rev. James Pike Ill.

EXETER, N. H., May 27.—The Rev. James Pike, who represented New-Hampshire in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses, is critically ill at his home in Newfields. He is in his seventy-seventh year. A native of Salisbury, Mass., he has been a leading Methodist divine and Presiding Elder in New-Hampshire. During the war he served as Colonel of the Sixteenth New-Hampshire Regiment, and in 1871 was a Republican candidate for Governor, receiving 33,892 votes to 34,700 for James A. Weston.

President to Go to Buzzard's Bay.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Henry T. Thurber, the President's private secretary, returned to Washington this morning from Buzzard's Bay, where he has been making arrangements for the visit of the Cleveland family during the Summer months. Mr. Thurber and his family will also spend the Summer in the vicinity of Gray Gables. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will leave Washington for Buzzard's Bay during the early part of June. The exact date has not been set.

New President for the Pilgrims.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 27.—At the annual meeting of the Pilgrim Society, held in Pilgrims' Hall to-day, the society voted to appropriate a sum not exceeding $100 for a bronze tablet to mark the site of the John Robinson house, at Leyden, Holland. The question of celebrating the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, on Dec. 21 next, was left to a committee. The resignation of John D. Long as President of the society was received and accepted. Arthur Lord of Plymouth was elected as his successor.

Incendiarism in Northampton.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., May 27.—The Osborn House, at Northampton, Fulton County, was burned early to-day, together with a barn and adjoining buildings. The loss was over $10,000. The fire was of incendiary origin. An attempt was also made last night to burn two stores in the place.

Charles A. Baldwin Kills Himself.

VICKSBURG, Mich., May 27.—Charles A. Baldwin, Postmaster under President Harrison and formerly publisher of The Vicksburg Commercial, committed suicide last night by taking strychnine. He was about forty-five years old and was a victim of drink.

The Cass Realty Corporation, No. 503 Fifth Avenue, will deliver in the Murray and Lenox Hill districts first quality coal—range or furnace size—at $4.00 per ton.—Adv.

TWO MEN KILL A BUTLER

Murdered in the Home of M. C. D. Borden, for Whom He Worked.

NO CLEW WHATEVER TO THE SLAYERS

Went to the House During the Rainstorm, and, Upon Being Admitted, Shot the Man Who Answered the Bell.

Walter Ferdinand Harris, colored, thirty-six years old, the second butler in the house of Matthew C. D. Borden, the linen merchant, was shot and almost instantly killed in the lower hallway of the Borden town house, 25 West Fifty-sixth Street, at 1:30 P. M. yesterday. Harris was murdered by one of two men whom he had but a minute before admitted to the basement, but who the men were, their motive, or even their color, whether white or black, are mysteries which the police have not been able to solve.

There is as yet not the slightest clue to their identity or to their whereabouts. No one was in the Borden house at the time but the servants. The crime was committed during the height of the tremendous rainstorm, when the sky was dark and the water was pouring down in sheets. The streets were deserted.

Two men were seen to leave the Borden house after the shooting. They ran to Fifth Avenue and turned to the north. There the trail vanishes. The descriptions of the men differ, some saying one was tall, the other short, others saying both were medium sized. According to one account one of the men wore a slouch hat. According to another account both wore derby hats.

An empty cartridge box was found in the front area of 17 West Fifty-sixth Street.

The Borden family consists of Mr. Borden, his wife, and their three sons. There are three coachmen, and there were seven house servants, of whom two—Harris and Henry Wallace—were colored, and the others were white and girls.

Mr. Borden and his eldest son were at their place of business, in Duane Street, when the shooting occurred. The boy between the oldest and youngest was at college. Mrs. Borden had driven to the Grand Central Station with her youngest son, who was on his way back to college, having spent Sunday at home.

One of the coachmen was driving Mrs. Borden. The two others were at the stable, in West Fifty-sixth Street, a block from the house.

In the Borden house, where the shooting took place, were Harris, the second butler, and the five white servants. According to the stories told the Coroner, Mary, the nursemaid, was in one of the upper stories. Katie O'Keefe, the parlormaid; Katie Fitzpatrick, the cook, and Rosie, her assistant, were eating lunch in the kitchen, in the rear of the basement. Katie Murphy, the laundress, was in the laundry, which is between the kitchen and the front, or reception, room, in the basement. Henry Wallace, the head butler, had gone out a few minutes before to do the marketing. Harris, the second butler, was in the front, or reception, room of the basement, packing up the rugs, preparatory to the departure of the Borden family to the country next week. Some of the rugs were on the table, some were on the floor, done up.

The basement doorbell rang about 1:30. The basement is simply arranged. The front porchway descends in a semi-circle, and the entrance to the basement is arched and is directly in front of the hall doors. A short flight of steps leads from the street to the area, directly in front of the entranceway. There are two basement doors. The outer one, of latticed iron, was not locked. The inner one, of translucent glass, set in a heavy frame, was closed. There is one window in the front room of the basement. Standing, twine in hand, in the reception room, Harris could not see who rang the bell or who had entered the area, except the persons had come from the direction of Fifth Avenue.

No one has been found who saw the men enter the house. The first that is known is that they rang the bell. The hall was dark, and Harris had just put out the light in the front room, as the heaviest clouds had passed over.

When the bell rang Katie Murphy, whose duty it was to answer the bell, started from the intermediate room—the laundry—into the hall and toward the door. Before she reached the door Harris stepped out from the front room and said: "I'll see to this." Katie then walked back, she says, to the door leading from the laundry into the hall, half way to the rear of the hall.

The two strangers had opened and passed through the outer iron lattice door, and were at the glass door, which opened inward. As Harris opened the glass door, keeping the knob in his hand, he stepped back to the west side of the wall.

The first stranger, who, according to Miss Murphy, was the smaller of the two, was in dark clothes, like his companion, and stepped in without saying a word. Nor was there a sound, Miss Murphy told Coroner Dobbs, from Harris. As the door opened to its fullest extent the second stranger, taller than the other, stepped in.

The shorter man, as soon as he was in, stepped to the east side of the hall, and leaned against an ornamental iron ledge. Then, as the door was being shut, he began to fire. There were four shots. The last only struck Harris, and it was fatal.

One of the shots struck the outer edge of the glass door, at a sharp upward angle. The angle is so sharp that the man would appear either to have been crouching or else to have fired with his pistol still in his pocket. Another bullet went through the glass door, struck the stone porch, and fell, a shapeless lump of lead, in the area. Another missile hit the door leading from the front room into the hall. It also went upward at a sharp angle.

The last bullet struck Harris square in the chest, penetrating deep into the body.

Katie Murphy stood in the door of the laundry while the first two shots were being fired. She said last night she thought at first the pulling of the pistol was only a playful pantomime on the part of some friend of Harris's. After the firing of the second shot, she ran into the laundry, locking the door behind her and crying to the other girls that Harris was being murdered.

After he was shot Harris staggered into the laundry. He cried: "My God, I am shot. Get a doctor," and fell dead.

Miss Fitzgerald ran up the private stairs in the rear, and out the front door on the parlor floor. She summoned Dr. S. Henry Dessau, 47 West Fifty-sixth Street. When he reached the Borden house Harris was dead.

A policeman was summoned, and the Coroner's office was notified. The policeman went in the house and quieted the servants.

Laura Ohlliger of 408 East Sixty-third Street, who was hanging up clothes in the front basement room of 30 West Fifty-sixth Street, nearly opposite the Borden house, told the police she heard the shots and saw two men— one tall, the other short—in sack coats, run out of the Borden house and toward Fifth Avenue, their hands thrust into their coat pockets. She took them, by their appearance, to be working men. She did not notice, through the torrents of rain, whether the men were white or colored, but felt sure, she said, that neither had a beard. One was about 5 feet 7 inches high, the other a little shorter. The taller man wore a soft hat. His companian had on a derby hat. At Fifth Avenue they turned to the north.

Carl Smith, who is Sheppard Knapp's coachman, was walking his horses along past the Borden house and had turned to the west, when he heard the shots. He looked back and saw two men running. As it was raining hard, he did not think it strange to see the men running.

A servant girl named Rosie was cleaning the front windows of Mrs. Jacob F. Bamberger's house, 55 West Fifty-sixth Street, and heard, as she said, three shots. A few minutes later she saw one man running down the street.

The police worked hard on the case. Acting Capt. Steinkamp of the East Fifty-first Street station was early on the scene, with his detectives. Three Headquarters detectives also were put on the case. The Coroner's office was active, too. Coroner Hoeber was the first to catch sight of the case, and he took it promptly. Hurrying to the Borden house, he fussed around, without taking much evidence. Part of his transcript was in German and part in English.

Then Coroner Dobbs appeared on the scene. The two Coroners met in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. There was an animated time for a minute, and then Coroner Dobbs took charge of the case. He went to Mr. Borden's house, saw the body before it was removed to an undertaking place, and examined members of the household.

Henry Wallace, the head butler, testified that the only caller on Harris recently was a colored man who, Harris had told the witness, visited him last Friday. This man, Wallace said, was described by Harris as a friend who was leaving the employ of Dr. Johnson in East Twenty-ninth Street.

Harris's room was searched. Nothing was found to suggest that Harris was in trouble with anybody. On the bureau was newspaper account of the shooting of Soloman H. Mann by David F. Hannigan. Lying on a table was a copy of the book, "If Christ Came to Congress."

There were several letters to Harris, but they contained nothing of interest. They were from his family and friends.

Harris kept company with Rosa Artis, colored, who lives in the family of Dr. J. M. Crompton, 259 West Thirty-fourth Street. She said last night that she was soon to have been married to Harris. She became hysterical when she learned of his death. Harris, she said, had kept company with her six years. Formerly he worked at the Hotel Marlborough, and once he worked for Robert Shorter, 201 West Thirty-fourth Street. She said Harris had no enemies, so far as she knew. Dr. Crompton said that no one except Harris had ever called on Miss Artis.

The inquest will be held on Friday.

Policeman Patrick Scanlon of the Leonard Street Station, who was mentioned by Mr. Borden as being the only man who was in the habit of calling on the servant girl, Katie Murphy, was summoned to the police station late last evening by Capt. Cross, who subjected him to a rigid examination, in the hope that the girl might have told him something about Butler Harris that would throw some light on the crime.

Policeman Scanlon, after being closeted for some time with Capt. Cross and two detectives, said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"Kate Murphy is my niece and I consider myself her guardian. She is my sister's child, and her parents live in Ireland. I brought her to this country two years ago and I felt that I was responsible for her welfare. I have made it my practice to call on her at least once in two weeks. I saw her last a week ago Sunday. Once when I called on her I saw a colored man there, though I cannot say that he was the butler that was shot. Kate never mentioned his name to me, or said anything about him that I can recollect.

"I know that I am the only man who is in the habit of calling to see her."

Policeman Scanlon was sent back to his post, where he remained until 12 o'clock last night.

Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker had not heard of the murder when a reporter for The New-York Times called at his home, 20 East Twenty-ninth Street, early last evening. He said he had been very busy at Police Headquarters during the day, and no word about the crime had reached him.

Mr. Parker was asked if the Commissioners would be likely to give any personal attention to the present crime.

"Oh, I think not," he said. "The Detective Bureau is in good working order, and a thing of this sort certainly does not come within the Police Commissioners' domain."

Londoners Coming to America.

BOSTON, May 27.—Major C. Woolmer Williams of the Honourable Artillery Company of London arrived in Boston to-day. His coming to this city is for the purpose of making arrangements for the visit of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company to Boston next year. He was a member of the committee appointed to entertain the American delegation in 1887 and came to Boston in 1888 as paymaster and secretary of the English delegation, who visited this city on the occasion of the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Ancients.

Will Leave the Currency Alone.

CHICAGO, May 27.—President Tracey of the National Republican League said to-day: "I do not believe any attempt will be made to forestall the action of the National Convention of the party on the currency question. Our policy has been to confine ourselves to organization."

Rains Extinguish Forest Fires.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., May 27.—The forest fires in the vicinity of Raybrook, Lake Placid, Childwold, and this place were extinguished by a heavy rainstorm which prevailed to-day. The damage caused by the fires is estimated at about $200,000.

Thrown Off a Trolley Car.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., May 27.—Cornelius Babold of 67 Jefferson Street was found unconscious Sunday night by the side of the trolley car tracks, in Spring Street. He was taken to Christ Hospital, and when he regained consciousness said he had quarreled with the conductor of the car and had been thrown off.

Lake Steamer Alva Ashore.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 27.—The steel steamer Alva, from South Chicago to Lake Superior, light, is ashore on North Manitou Island. The compartments are partly filled with water, and the boat is in bad shape. The value of the vessel is $150,000, and the insurance $120,000.

DEATH IN THE CABINET

Secretary Gresham's Career Brought to a Close.

SOLDIER, JURIST, STATESMAN

The State Department Suddenly Bereft of Its Chief Officer.

UNEXPECTED ENDING TO HIS ILLNESS

Dies in the Arlington Hotel, Washington, Surrounded by His Family.

ALL WASHINGTON IN MOURNING

A Great Shock to the President and All Who Have Been Associated with Mr. Gresham Officially.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Walter Quinton Gresham, Secretary of State, died in his rooms at the Arlington Hotel at 1:12 o'clock this morning.

The announcement of his death was immediately communicated to President Cleveland, at Woodley. He was greatly shocked by the news, although it had been expected for some hours. Many of the Secretary's official friends were also soon made acquainted with the fact of Mr. Gresham's death, and the expressions of deepest sorrow were universal.

Walter Quinton Gresham,
Late Secretary of State.

The announcement was made at 12:20 this morning that for the previous hour the Secretary had given no indication of a pulse or heart beat. He was still conscious, but had lost the use of his voice. Mrs. Gresham was sitting by his side, with his hands clasped in hers, while his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, held his head in her hands. The only other person in the room was Mr. Andrews, his son-in-law.

Mrs. Gresham had scarcely left her husband's room since his illness began, a month ago. She was plucky and courageous and had been hopeful until to-day that the Secretary's life would be spared. When she realized the apparent impossibility of his recovery she manifested her emotion repeatedly, but bore it as bravely as her exhausted condition would permit.

The Secretary, who had been conscious during his entire illness, seemed to have been more concerned for his wife than for himself. He realized this afternoon that the end was approaching, but his constant suggestion, made in feeble whispers to his daughter, was, "Look out for your mother; give her all your attention; don't worry about me."

While Secretary Gresham's physicians and family had throughout the day realized that his condition was very serious, it was not till after 5 o'clock in the evening that they abandoned hope of his recovery. He had passed a comparatively easy day, but about 5 o'clock such a sudden collapse overcame him that his physician, Dr. Johnston, who had been constantly in attendance throughout the night and day, became very much alarmed, and, as almost a last resort, began immediately to administer hypodermic doses of whisky. There were present at the bedside Mrs. Gresham, his son-in-law, Mr. Andrews, and Mrs. Andrews, his daughter.

Throughout the day the sick chamber had been carefully guarded from all intrusion, and stringent orders had been issued to the hotel attaches on no account to let the family be annoyed by the presentation of cards or queries of any kind from visitors, and the sudden failure of the distinguished patient, after he had been pronounced as not in a critical condition, was a general surprise to those who later in the evening were apprised of the change for the worse. Information of the dangerous situation was not communicated to the President until some time after the collapse appeared, inasmuch as it was at first thought that prompt application of proper remedies might lessen the indications of approaching death. His physician constantly devoted every means known to medical science in the effort to restore strength to his patient.

A telegram was sent to Judge Otto of Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M., telling him to come to the bedside of the Secretary, as he was dying. Judge Otto was a comrade of the Secretary in the late war. A telegram was also sent to Secretary Gresham's son Otto, at Chicago, informing him that the end was near, and to hasten to Washington without delay. He is expected to arrive in the city on a special train (which will

EYES ON THE MERCURY.

What Is the Outlook for an Uncommonly Hot, Trying Summer.

Last Winter was long and severe. Will the Summer in its turn be uncommonly hot and trying? Men ask each other this question as they gather around the thermometers, and wonder if the sun is going to break the record. Weather cranks, like jealous people, are always looking for information that will make them wretched.

Unfortunately for the great army of stay-at-homes in towns and cities, it is not possible to ignore the heat altogether. It will obtrude itself on the attention with wearisome persistence. But it is possible to keep the body in a state of active resistance to the health-destroying influences of the season. This is done by anything that keeps up the vital force, acts upon the organs of excretion, so that waste matter is readily thrown off and generally exercises a soothing, strengthening, beneficent power.

Of all means devised for this end, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the most conspicuously useful. It is kept in thousands of households, and is particularly valuable in all cases where vital force is depressed and the system is inert and forceless. That such circumstances demand a stimulant—something to act quickly and thoroughly—has long been the concurrent testimony of the best physicians. In the best sense of a shamefully abused word, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is an ideal stimulant. It is free from fusel oil. It is helpful to women in all conditions of life.

meet him at Harrisburg, Penn., to-night) at an early hour to-morrow morning.

President Cleveland, at his villa, at Woodley, was kept fully informed of the Secretary's condition after the collapse came. Private Secretary Thurber said at 9 o'clock: "The President has been exceedingly anxious about the condition of Secretary Gresham and has been constantly advised as to it, though confined to his room for the last two days by a billious attack. He sent in word that if it was possible for him to see the Secretary or be of any assistance he would be glad to come, but the physicians advised that it would be impossible for the Secretary to see any one. The President was better to-night and expects to be in the city to-morrow."

The Arlington Hotel, in the corridors and at the private entrance, was crowded with distinguished officials, anxiously awaiting news. Among those who called were Chief Justice Fuller, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, the Assistant Secretaries of the Department of State, Private Secretary Thurber, Assistant Postmasters General Jones and Maxwell, Controller Eckels, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and prominent department officials.

Dr. Prentiss, one of Secretary Gresham's physicians, said at 10 o'clock that the Secretary might live through the night, and possibly until the forenoon, but the family had abandoned all hope. The physicians at 11 o'clock ceased their attempts to revive him, as his system was entirely too weak to respond to their efforts. The doctors a little later retired from the room, leaving the patient alone with the family.

Dr. W. W. Johnston, the physician who has been in daily attendance on Secretary Gresham, this evening gave out the following statement of the case:

"Mr. Gresham's illness has been an acute pleurisy, with effusion, beginning on May 1. From May 13 his condition was entirely favorable and his speedy recovery was confidently expected. On May 25 symptoms of a relapse appeared, due to the development of acute pneumonia. His present alarming condition is due to weakness of the heart's action."

Secretary Gresham contracted the disease by his frequent visits to the President's country home, Woodley, more than a month ago, the weather at the time being raw and damp. He proved to be a good patient, his recuperative powers, as described by his physician, being excellent, and his recovery notwithstanding the severity of his illness was steady. Saturday last he was sitting up and anxiously anticipating the time when he might with safety leave his sick-room. He was unusually cheerful. He even discussed personal business affairs and manifested in various ways outward symptoms of his improved condition.

It is believed that on that day he contracted a cold, since there is no other way of accounting for the sudden change in his condition. This change came on during the evening. He had a bad night Saturday, and was very ill Sunday. His relapse Saturday night was believed to be due to local causes, presumably dyspepsia, to which he had long been subject. It was discovered on Sunday that his left lung was affected. Until that time the pleuritic water had only touched the right lung. This unexpected complication added to the gravity of the illness, and naturally gave his family fresh cause for alarm. His physician, Dr. W. W. Johnston, remained with him all of Saturday and Sunday nights.

Mrs. Andrews of Chicago, Secretary Gresham's married daughter, and her husband arrived Friday last, and they, with Mrs. Gresham, were constantly at the Secretary's bedside.

MR. GRESHAM'S CAREER.

The Record of an Industrious, Useful, and Honorable Life.

Walter Quinton Gresham, soldier, jurist, and statesman, was born March 17, 1832, near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind. The Greshams are of English ancestry. His father, William Gresham, was Sheriff of a backwoods county, and was killed in the discharge of his duties. In his boyhood young Gresham did the usual work of a farmer's son and studied his books at night. His education was gained by the hardest kind of work and self-denial. He went to the district school, and when he was sixteen years old he had an opportunity to attend the Corydon Seminary. He got a clerkship in the County Auditor's office, and this helped him to pay his board and school expenses. After two years at the academy he spent one year at the Bloomington University. On his return to Corydon he secured a place in the County Clerk's office. There he studied law under the direction of Judge William A. Porter. He was admitted to the bar when twenty-two years old and began practice at once.

Previous to the birth of the Republican Party Mr. Gresham was a Whig in politics. His law partner was a delegate to the convention which nominated John C. Frémont for the Presidency in 1856 against Buchanan. Young Gresham did good service for "the Pathfinder" on the stump. He was nominated for the Legislature in 1860 as a Republican and was elected, though his district had a normal Democratic majority of 500. As Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs he introduced and passed a militia bill which placed Indiana almost on a war footing. He aided in procuring the assent of the Indiana Legislature to the proposal to the Legislature of Virginia for a conference of representatives of the border State at Washington.

Mr. Gresham was Captain of a local military company called the Spencer Rifles, and when the war broke out, although his constituents wanted to re-elect him to the Legislature, he refused on the ground that he could be of more service to his State and his country in the ranks. He enlisted as a private in the Thirty-eighth Regiment and almost immediately was made its Lieutenant Colonel. His first service was at Shiloh. He was before Corinth, and at Vicksburg he met Gen. Grant. After the surrender, Grant and Sherman united in recommending Gresham for a Brigadier's commission and he received it. He was shot in the knee while in command of the division in Sherman's army at Leggett's Hill before Atlanta. He never fully recovered the use of the limb thus injured.

At one time, Mr. Gresham was placed in command of the post and district of Natchez. His government of that city was so wise and judicious that it is still spoken of there. His great difficulty was with the cotton speculators and thieves. When they found an incorruptible man in command, they resorted to every device and subterfuge to deceive him. Mr. Gresham finally told one of them to leave town or he would put him in irons. The speculator, who had been a soldier, complained to Gen. Grant.

"Did Gen. Gresham say he would put you in irons?" asked Grant.

"He most assuredly did," was the reply.

"Well, then," said Grant, "I would advise you to keep away from him, for I have found him a man of his word."

He was brevetted Major General of Volunteers March 15, 1865, for gallantry before Atlanta. He immediately resumed law practice at New-Albany, Ind., forming a partnership with Judge Butler. In 1866 he was nominated for Congress by his party, and, although the chances for success were slim in that Southern district, which was heavily Democratic, Gen. Gresham was too good a soldier to rebel, and, accepting the leadership of this forlorn hope, he stumped the district on crutches, his gallant fight so materially reducing the Democratic majority that his successful opponent, M. C. Kerr, saw to it that two heavy Democratic counties were added to the Congressional district. In 1867 he became financial agent for his State in New-York, and in 1869 President Grant, who had ever had for him a warm personal regard, offered him the Collectorship of the Port of New-Orleans, which he declined.

President Grant then urged upon him the District Attorneyship of Indiana, but, as Gen. Gresham had been endeavoring to secure this office for a friend, he felt that he was obliged to refuse to consider it for himself. When, however, in December, 1869, the President invited him to become United States District Judge for Indiana, Gen. Gresham accepted, and for nearly thirteen years presided on the bench with that strict impartiality and devotion to justice for which he was noted. It is said of him that during his entire experience on this bench he never had a single decision reversed by a higher court. An incident that took place in his court in the seventies may not be uninteresting, inasmuch as the chief actors were fated to oppose each other on several momento s occasions.

Ordered Gen. Harrison to Sit Down.

Gen. Harrison chanced to be counsel for the defendant, who had been indicted by the Grand Jury for some criminal offense against the civil laws. The Prosecuting Attorney opened the case and introduced all the evidence against the prisoner. After attentively considering it, Judge Gresham mentally concluded that the defendant could not be convicted on the evidence presented, and was about to instruct the jury to acquit, when Gen. Harrison rose to deliver the plea that he had prepared on behalf of his client.

"Mr. Harrison, you will please take your seat," said the Judge quietly. "My mind is made up in this matter, and I am ready to instruct the jury without further hearing."

Gen. Harrison stammered, grew red in the face, and finally blurted out that in justice to his client he be permitted to speak.

"It is entirely unnecessary, Mr. Harrison," repeated the Judge; "you may take your seat."

Still misunderstanding the situation, Gen. Harrison insisted upon being heard. He was finally sharply ordered to take his seat by the Judge, who then turned to the jury and, to the complete astonishment of Gen. Harrison, instructed that body to acquit the prisoner.

If Gen. Harrison had not been in control of Indiana politics the Republican Party would have elected Mr. Gresham to many important offices. His following in his native State was always a strong one, but Gen. Harrison's was always a little bit stronger. John C. New organized the movement in behalf of Gen. Harrison in 1888, and, probably more than any other one man, was responsible for his nomination. New had been Consul General at London. He left his post in 1892, and was one of the leaders of the Harrison forces at Minneapolis. Gen. New ran foul of Judge Gresham on the bench years ago, and that incident did not tend to create any particular feeling of admiration on the part of Gen. New for the Judge. Mr. New was President of a bank which had made a bad failure. In charging the next Grand Jury, Judge Gresham instructed them particularly to investigate the circumstances of the failure, and if they found evidence to substantiate the many discreditable rumors in circulation, to bring in indictments for every one of the Directors. Mr. New and his friends were terribly excited over this charge, which is said to have been a "scorcher." The Statute of Limitations saved the Directors from a trial.

On the death of Postmaster General Howe, in April, 1882, President Arthur invited Judge Gresham to leave the bench and accept a seat in his Cabinet as Postmaster General. For a little more than two years Judge Gresham held this important office. The most conspicuous act of his administration was the determined fight against the Louisiana Lottery, his recommendation to Congress being largely instrumental in the passage of the bill excluding all lottery matter from the United States mails. In July, 1884, on the death of Secretary Folger, Judge Gresham was transferred to the Treasury portfolio, but this office he resigned in a few months to accept the office of United States Judge for the Seventh Judicial District, made vacant by the retirement of Judge Drummond of Chicago. During his seven years' residence in Chicago Judge Gresham won the warmest respect of every lawyer practicing in or out of his court with whom he came in contact, and he added to his enviable reputation for absolute fairness. Perhaps the most celebrated instance of his moral courage on the bench was displayed in 1888, when the famous Wabash case, in which Jay Gould and his followers were deeply interested, was reviewed in his court. Gould had been milking the Wabash system of millions, and had finally succeeded in wrecking the consolidated roads and having one of his friends appointed as receiver. Judge Gresham ordered Gould's receiver removed, and appointed in his stead Judge Cooley, a man who could be depended upon to deal fairly and equitably with the creditors of the company.

Judge Gresham was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in both 1884 and 1888. In 1888 he received 111 votes on the first ballot; his vote rose to 123 on the third ballot, and then dwindled to 59 on the eighth and last. Those who are in position to know say that Judge Gresham emphatically refused to make any promises whatever that would sway his future actions in case of an election, and to those who approached him for this purpose he announced that, while he appreciated the efforts made in his behalf, he wanted no friends of his to make any trades or promises to secure the nomination, which must come to him entirely unsolicited and untrammeled if it came at all. He was always a low-tariff Republican.

A newspaper man who met him in Chicago in 1888 and had a conversation of more than two hours with him, in which the Judge gave at length his opinions on the great issues of the day, chief among which was the tariff, finally said, at the close of the conversation:

"Why, Judge, you are entirely in sympathy with President Cleveland. You are just as good a Mugwump as any one of us."

"Yes, I think I am," was the quiet reply.

The People's Party, in convention at Omaha in July, 1892, practically offered Judge Gresham its Presidential nomination, which he positively refused. Judge Gresham was conceded the ideal candidate for the Populists because of his lifelong opposition to tyranny, oppression, and injustice of any sort.

Desired an Honest Ballot.

In Indianapolis, in 1888, just after the election of Gen. Harrison, and the exposure of the "blocks of five" and other methods by which Indiana had been carried by Dudley and his fellow-corruptionists, Judge Gresham said:

"There ought to be a reform in our State elections, and unless the State takes steps to stop corruption at the polls, a condition of affairs will be produced to which the rebellion will not be a circumstance.

"It is the Pharisees who are doing this. It is men of prominence and respectability who raise these large sums of money, knowing the use that they will be put to, men who deal openly in corruption one day and go to church the next.

"It is these men who bring disgrace upon the State. You may convict a hundred—yes, even a thousand—obscure voters for bribery, but the effect upon a community would be as nothing compared to that which

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

Owing to its rare Excellence commands a higher price in England than any other Champagne.

would follow the conviction of one prominent man."

Judge Gresham's final departure from the party at whose birth he had assisted came in the last national campaign. He announced his intention of voting for Mr. Cleveland in a letter dated Oct. 22, 1892, and addressed to Major Bluford Wilson, who was Solicitor of the Treasury under Grant.

Very soon after Mr. Cleveland's second election as President it was reported that he had asked Judge Gresham to become a member of his Cabinet. When this was found to be true, and that Mr. Gresham had accepted and would become Secretary of State under the incoming Administration a storm of protest went up from the dyed-in-the-wool Republican organs throughout the country, which called him hard names for having left the party that had given him political prominence.

A recent biographer says of Judge Gresham: "He understands the relations of this country to foreign nations, the nature of the treaties in force, and the Government's diplomatic history. He has been a careful and thorough student of the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall, and understands the just relations of Federal and State sovereignty. Absolutely without personal vanity, modest in his deportment, democratic in his actions, and studiously avoiding all meretricious display, Judge Gresham is an excellent type of the highest form of Western culture and refinement, in whom the people may with good reason repose the utmost confidence."

HIS DIPLOMATIC RECORD.

Conservative and an Adherent of a Thoroughly American Policy.

As Secretary of State Mr. Gresham will be remembered for his conservatism, his adhesion to a well-defined American policy, and the absence in his conduct of the foreign affairs of the Government of anything approaching jingoism. The course of the Government on international questions was marked out with precision in advance, and carried out with firmness and a care for the true interests of this country by Mr. Gresham, uninfluenced by the hostile criticism of all opposition. It is certain that the future will prove the wisdom of the action taken by the Government on all the great questions that arose during Mr. Gresham's incumbency of the State Secretaryship.

The latest episode with which he was connected in an official capacity was the Nicaraguan imbroglio, in which the good offices of this Government were asked by the Nicaraguans in the attempt to secure from England more favorable terms in the settlement of the demand made for an indemnity for insults offered to British subjects. The request for interference by this Government was taken advantage of by the opposition to the Administration to raise the question of the right of any foreign power to use American soil with such a demand as was made by England, behind which was the threat of armed invasion and of conquest.

In support of the claim that the United States should assist Nicaragua in her difficulty, the Monroe doctrine was brought forward, and the Administration was expected, if it was to meet with the approval of the opposition, to enter upon a spectacular foreign policy not at all in keeping with the spirit of the Monroe doctrine.

The Secretary of State kept his own counsel, held the respect and confidence of both parties to the dispute, and secured an amicable arrangement of the difficulty, which resulted in the withdrawal of the English men-of-war from Corinto and an extension of time in which the indemnity could be paid. The incident was closed with the payment of the money before the expiration of the time. In the course of the negotiations, that impetuous little republic was diminished in territory by the decision "that the United States could not be made a party to its acts of rashness and injustice."

In connection with the Nicaraguan dispute there was also settled the Mosquito reserve territorial question in which England was interested.

Not less in keeping with the American idea was the action taken by the State Department under Secretary Gresham in the case of Hawaii.

The distinct disavowal of any purpose to annex Hawaii and the consistent action taken to right any wrongs that the deposed Queen and her adherents might have suffered through aid given the revolutionary party by the representatives of the United States appealed to honorable men as the necessary outcome of the American principles and the natural results of a wise and patriotic Administration.

The Allianca affair is another instance fresh in the public mind, in which the Secretary of State proved that a policy of "peace with honor" could be maintained without attitudinizing.

Spain, at the time of the attack of the Spanish gunboat on an American merchant vessel, was confronted with rebellion in Cuba, and her internal affairs were in confusion, with a Cabinet crisis impending. The Secretary of State did not force the settlement of the affair, which, on the face of it, was the unauthorized and wild act of an underling, in such a way as to embarrass Spain. But he made such a presentation of the case, after due investigation, as secured from Spain a prompt disavowal of any discourteous intent and an apology which was ample.

Strenuous efforts were made by Japan to secure the services of the United States in the settlement of her dispute with China.

Before war was declared the representatives of this Government were instructed to use their influence to prevent hostilities, and it seemed for a time as if they might be successful.

During the progress of the war and in the negotiations which resulted in the declaration of peace, the American Ministers to China and Japan were the mediums through which communications between the opposing nations were kept up. In all of these negotiations the Ministers acted under instructions from Secretary Gresham.

But it was not until after peace was declared that the attitude of this Government as expressed in Secretary Gresham's communications with foreign powers, was forcibly shown to be only for peace and for non-interfernce with other nations.

When Russia demanded that Japan should not continue to hold the Liao-Tung Peninsula, the latter country made overtures to England and the United States to join with her in resisting the demands of Russia. Secretary Gresham courteously refused to allow this country to be drawn into a declaration which would have made it obligatory to send war ships, and possibly transports with an army, to follow up the affair with honor. The result was that England, too, refused to join Japan, and the incident ended with Japan making a settlement with Russia.

During the Brazilian revolution Secretary Gresham established a reputation for firmness and clearsightedness which commanded the admiration of the diplomats of the world.

He was prompt to disavow any intent of intervention in Brazil's domestic troubles and firm in the determination that the rights of Americans should be fully respected by both the insurgents and the Brazilian Government.

In the conduct of all these affairs with foreign Governments, Secretary Gresham acted with so much discretion and with such a thorough appreciation of the spirit of the Constitution, and what is almost the law of the country created by the administration of its affairs by the wisest and best statesmen in its history, as to mark him one of the greatest of those who have occupied the exalted place of Secretary of State.

ALBANY'S BANK DEFALCATION

The Shortage of Cashier Griffin Said to Have Been Nearly $90,000, Which the Directors Made Good.

ALBANY, May 27.—The supply of The New-York Times was quickly exhausted this morning. None of the Albany morning newspapers had a word to say about the defalcation in the Park Bank, and The Times was the only one of the New-York papers of the editions reaching here that had a story of the developments of yesterday. The dispatch in Sunday's Times caused the greatest excitement in banking circles, and as a result Superintendent of Banking Preston was forced to make the statement that he did.

In banking and commercial circles, it is stated that the defalcation reached close on to $90,000. This information, The New-York Times's correspondent was informed, was revealed by one of the State Bank Examiners. At the Banking Department the figures of the shortage were given out to the reporters as $18,000. This is undoubtedly below the actual amount, for it is noised about in commercial circles that one of the strongest business houses in the city may be forced to the wall as a result of the irregularities of Cashier Griffin, not through forged paper, but because of the members of the firm being sureties on Mr. Griffin's bond. This house has many friends, however, and it is hoped that it can be pulled through the difficulty all right.

At the bank everything progressed quietly, Director James W. Wasson filling the position of cashier. The interests having funds on deposit sent representatives to the bank to-day, and, because of the free and open statements made, all were satisfied that the bank was as sound as ever.

District Attorney Burlingame and Superintendent Preston held a long conference this morning, and at its conclusion Mr. Burlingame sent a communication to Grange Sard, President of the Park Bank, in these words:

The Superintendent of the Bank Department has brought to my attention the fact that as one of the results of a recent examination of the Park Bank, evidences of a defalcation were discovered, and that in connection with such defalcation a series of forgeries had been committed, as it was supposed by Mr. Griffin, the late cashier of the bank. As the prosecuting officer of this county, it is my desire to perform fully every duty enjoined upon me, and I take the liberty of informing you, as the President of the bank, that I am ready to lend to the officers of the bank every assistance which the facilities of my office afford, in discovering and punishing the offender or offenders. At your first convenience I would like to be informed as to all facts in possession of the officers of the bank in connection with these matters, to the end that the cases may be disposed of.

Subsequently, Mr. Burlingame said he could do nothing until complaint is made, the Grand Jury being in recess. The next Grand Jury meets on June 10.

Bankers here are greatly wrought up over the mystery practiced by the Park Bank officials in this matter, because the suspicion which was certain to follow hurt all more or less. This evening President Sard gave out this information for publication:

A notable feature in connection with the Park Bank affair is that, without any delay and without any recourse to the legal machinery which is intended to be applied in such cases, the stockholders of the bank immediately stepped forward and made good the deficiency. They were not only willing to do this, but had the financial ability to do it, which leads up to the reflection that the character and financial responsibility of those who are interested in a bank is an element of strength quite as important as the amount of paid-up capital, and it is a source of congratulation to all who are interested in the bank that this episode has made evident the strength and stability of this institution under what might have been trying circumstances."

What course the bank officials propose to take regarding the deposed cashier has not developed.

Benefit to New-Jersey A. C.

BAYONNE, N. J., May 27.—A delightful evening of music may be expected at the New-Jersey Athletic Club's house Saturday, June 8, when Bergen Point Music Club of Bayonne will render the symphonies "The Sleighride" and "Rombert." An orchestra will assist, and Mr. Ransom will also appear before the club again, where he was so well received. Vocal music will be a feature. The entertainment marks the Bergen Point Music Club's first appearance before the public, their object being to give a benefit for the New-Jersey Athletic Club. About three months ago the Music Club was organized by Mrs. Edward J. Stent and Miss Cora E. Green, among society women, and now has fifty members. It is simply for weekly practice and private entertainment of friends once each month. Miss Soarns of Bayonne leads the instrumental music, and Mrs. Amos Smith the vocal. Club members who will take part include Mrs. Amos Smith, Mrs. Meigs, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Seaman, Mrs. Stent, Miss Packard, Miss Rhoda Packard, Miss Grant, Miss Green, Miss Prior, Miss Maud Prior, Miss Southard, Miss Brown, Miss Fuller, Miss Coles, Miss Imbrie, and Miss Robertson.

New-England Tennis Championship.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 27.—The New-England championship tennis tournament which begins here to-morrow on the courts of the New-Haven Lawn Club promises to be one of the most important events of the year, if the list of players entered counts for anything. The entry list for singles closed to-night, and among the long list of names are those of Larned, Chace, Howland, and Budlong, as well as J. F. Talmage, Jr., James Terry, J. Farmly Paret, J. W. Nicholl, Jr., Albert Kent, J. C. Neely, and a lot of local college players who have yet to make their reputations on the tennis court. Foote will be called upon to defend his claim to the challenge cup against the winner of first prize in the singles, and he will have to play the best tennis of his life to avoid defeat, if reports of Larned's form are to be relied up. In the doubles Larned and Howland are probably the strongest team entered, while Chace and Foote are also a powerful combination. Budlong and Talmage, Fisher and Paret, Hobart and McEnroe, Phelps and Kent, and Pinchot and Sutherland are among the other teams entered.

With the Hounds on Staten Island.

The Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island's fashionable organization, will have its eighth annual opening Decoration Day afternoon from 2:30 until 7. Should it rain that day, the opening will be postponed to Saturday, June 1. The event will be celebrated with a drag hunt, golf tournament, and clay pigeon shooting club. Promptly at 2:30 the hounds will meet at the clubhouse, from which place they will give their pink-coated followers a lively chase of several miles cross country. The golf match will begin at 3 o'clock, after which the pigeon shoot will take place. At the conclusion of the sports tea will be served at the clubhouse, followed by dancing. The Committee of Arrangements consists of the Directors, who are Lewis F. Whitin, George J. Greenfield, Gugy Ae. Irving, Edmund S. Twining, H. J. Montgomery, E. W. Brown, W. B. Thomas, C. S. Lindsay, Otto Ahlmann, E. N. Nichols, and A. J. McDonald.

Philadelphia's Horse Show.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Horse Show Association will open to-day at St. Martin's Green, Wissahickon Heights, and will continue each day through the week. There will be a large number of entries to be judged, including several noted high-steppers, trotters, and jumpers. The New-York exhibitors are Richard F. Carman, P. F. Collier, Lewis J. Francke, Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, Dr. F. O. Green, S. S. Howland, Edward Kelly, Arthur T. Kemp, W. W. Law, Harry McLoughlin, George B. Hulme, Robert E. Tod, Col. Lawrence Kip, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Louis Stern, Mrs. Marion Story, H. McK. Twombly, and the Indian Neck Stud. Among those who will act as judges are John Hunter, Reginald W. Rines, Frederic Bronson, Prescott Lawrence, and H. L. Herbert, all of New-York.

Cambridge Cricketers to Play Here.

LONDON, May 27.—The Graphic to-day said it is stated that Cambridge University has accepted the invitation of the Association of Philadelphia Cricket Clubs to send a team to America in the Autumn. Cambridge will send her best players. They will start for America on Aug. 24, and will return Oct. 9. They will play three matches in Philadelphia, one in New-York, and one in Canada.

Sheldon Captain of Yale's Athletes.

NEW-HAVEN, May 27.—At a meeting of the Yale track athletic team Lewis P. Sheldon of the junior class was elected Captain of the Yale team for next year. Sheldon is a broad and high jumper and long-distance hurdler. He comes from Rutland, Vt.

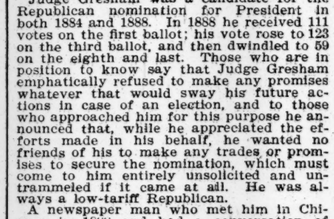
Boylike.

From Judge.

Willie—O-o-o-o! Is that great big dish of ice cream for you, grandpa?

Grandpa—No, Willie; that's for you.

Willie—Umph! What a little pig.



Which have you an eye to,

quantity or quality, when you buy something to make washing easy? If it's quality, you want **Pearline.** In effectiveness, in economy, and above all in its absolute **harmlessness,** no matter how or where you use it, there's nothing to compare with this, **the** first and only washing-compound.

What difference does the quantity make, after all? If you spend five cents or ten cents or a dollar for an aid to washing, don't you want the thing that will give you the most work, the best work, and the most certain safety for that amount of money? That thing is **Pearline.**

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 429 JAMES PYLE, New York.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE OLD RELIABLE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE

Has Stood the Test of Time

MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

DEAFNESS

And HEAD NOISES relieved instantly by use of WILSON'S COMMON SENSE EAR DRUMS. They are absolutely invisible, safe and comfortable, and are unlike anything else ever before produced for the relief of deafness. No wire or string attachments to irritate the ears. Consultation and examination free.

Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1,122 Broadway, New-York.

Mr. Geo. H. Wilson, Inventor, in Charge.

STILL ONLY ELEVEN JURORS

ONE GAINED AND ONE LOST IN THE M'LAUGHLIN CASE.

The Name of David F. Hannigan, the Slayer of Solomon H. Mann, Called —Juror No. 3 Excused.

When the Court of Oyer and Terminer adjourned on Saturday there were eleven jurors in the box for the second trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin.

Two of these jurors, David P. Miller and John H. Ruckel, were sworn in. The twelfth seat in the box was filled provisionally, but the juror occupying seat No. 3 was challenged, and the rest of the session was consumed in attempting to obtain a successor to him.

A new panel of 200 talesmen had been summoned, and it took Judge Barrett nearly an hour to hear all the excuses presented by talesmen who did not wish to serve on the jury.

Among the names called was that of David F. Hannigan, who is now being held in the Tombs without bail charged with the killing of Solomon H. Mann for betraying his sister.

Inspector McLaughlin, who entered the court room at 11 o'clock, seemed to have been benefited by his rest since last week. He shook hands heartily with Col. E. C. James, his leading counsel, and chatted earnestly with him for some minutes.

The first talesman called was William J. Wallace of 2,361 Morris Avenue, who was on the stand Saturday when the adjournment was taken. He proved acceptable to both sides after a sharp cross-examination by Mr. Elkus, and took the twelfth seat provisionally.

Mark Roylance, an engraver, of 67 Centre Street, was then recalled to the stand. He occupied the third seat in the box. Roylance said he forgot to say at the time of his examination that he was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

After ex-Judge Rollins had examined Rylance, Mr. Elkus announced that he had no questions to ask.

"I sustain your challenge," said Judge Barrett.

"We did not challenge," replied Mr. Elkus, "and we understood that no challenge was pending against this man."

"No, Sir," replied Judge Barrett. "You challenged before the juror took his seat, and I overruled you. Now I sustain your challenge."

"Well, then," said Mr. Elkus, "we desire to withdraw that provisional challenge."

"You are a little too late, Sir," replied Judge Barrett. "You should have withdrawn it before."

Rylance was excused.

Solomon A. Cohn, who is in the millinery business at 635 Broadway, said he had taken no interest in the proceedings of the Lexow committee, and does not now know what it was investigating.

"Sometimes," he said, "my head is as clear as a crystal, and at other times it is as thick as mud." He was excused.

Albert Bunn, a stationer in the Pulitzer Building, was also excused. He said he had not voted for a number of years. "I was converted from being a low sinner to the ways of Christ," he said, in explanation. "I gave myself eight or two or three years ago as a citizen to worship our Lord Jesus Christ. I am now saved."

Several other talesmen were examined, but all were excused, and the court adjourned until this morning.

A Big Collection of Lilacs.

From The Boston Transcript.

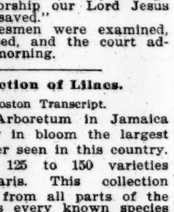
At the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain there is now in bloom the largest display of lilacs ever seen in this country. It contains from 125 to 150 varieties of Syringa vulgaris. This collection has been obtained from all parts of the world, and includes every known species in cultivation. This popular flower can be seen at its best during the following week or ten days.

DO YOU EXPECT **To Become a Mother?** If so, then permit us to say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is indeed, a true **"Mother's Friend,"** FOR IT MAKES **Childbirth Easy** by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "Labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted.

Send 10 cents for a large Book (168 pages), giving all particulars. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH.

Mrs. FRED HUNT, of *Glenville, N. Y.*, says: "I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription being so good for a woman with child, so I got two bottles last September, and December 13th I had a twelve pound baby girl. When I was confined *I was not sick in any way.* I did not suffer any pain, and when the child was born I walked into another room and went to bed. I keep your Extract of Smart-Weed on hand all the time. It was very cold weather and our room was very cold but I did not take any cold, and never had any after-pain or any other pain. It was all due to God and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. This is the eighth living child and the largest of them all. I suffered everything that flesh could suffer with the other babies. I always had a doctor and then he could not help me very much, but this time my mother and my husband were alone with me. My baby was only seven days old when I got up and dressed and left my room and stayed up all day."


MRS. HUNT.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Statistics Showing the Earnings and Expenses of Reading for April.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for April shows gross receipts of $1,673,155; gross expenses, (including colliery improvements,) $1,844,236; loss from mining, $171,081. Adding to this loss the fixed charges of $106,000, there is a deficit for the month of $277,081. The deficit for April, 1894, was $178,049. For the five months of the current fiscal year, (ended April 30, 1895,) the net loss from mining was $385,347. Adding the fixed charges of $530,000, the deficit for the five months is $915,347. In the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, the loss from mining was $138,331, and the deficit, (after adding fixed charges,) was $707,711.

These statements show that the profit of the two companies is $37,686 greater than for the same month of 1894.

For the five months from Dec. 1 to April 30, the deficit below charges for interest, improvements, and equipment is $221,544 less than for the corresponding period of 1894, and $59,581 less than for the same time in 1893.

Thus it will be seen that in the present disastrous state of the coal trade the earnings from an increased share of the business more than offset the losses from the fall in the selling price of coal.

The statement of The Engineering and Mining Journal "that the shipments of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in May include a large amount of coal mined in April and not reported until now" is said by officials of the company to be entirely incorrect, and that the reports are correct as made.

A State Tax Upheld.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A case involving the constitutionality of an act of the State of Pennsylvania imposing a tax of eight-tenths of 1 per cent. upon the gross receipts of common carriers for tolls and transportation was decided by the United States Supreme Court to-day in favor of the State. The case came to the Supreme Court on a writ of error from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The complainant was the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, which claimed that, as all the business done over the road by the lessee party, itself, was inter-State commerce, it was not competent for the State to tax the tolls received by the company which owned the road.

In its opinion, the court holds that the fact that the same corporation which owns the track in Pennsylvania owns likewise a track in New-York, does not deprive such company of the right to receive tolls for the use of that part of its road that lies in Pennsylvania, nor the State of its right to tax such portion of the tolls, and that this is what the court below decided.

Motive Power Tests.

In a few days officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad expect to make determining tests of the comparative efficiency and economy of steam and electricity as a motive power for the smaller branches. For the purpose of experiment the Mount Holly Branch of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad, extending from Mount Holly to Burlington, N. J., a distance of seven miles, has been equipped as a trolley road. This line was picked out for the experiment because of its easy grades and its light freight traffic.

When operated by steam, it has been a source of greater expense than gain to the company. If by substituting the trolley system it is found that the expenses can be reduced and the receipts increased, making the line a profitable one, the trolley will doubtless be introduced on a number of other small branches of the company which are in about the same position as the little road from Mount Holly to Burlington.

Railroad Men's Excursion.

The excursion tendered to about 300 railroad representatives by the Northern Steamship Company last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever organized. The excursionists were taken from Buffalo to Cleveland by the beautiful steamer Northwest, and banqueted at the Hollenden Hotel. On Sunday morning a special train awaited them at Buffalo to convey the party to Niagara Falls, returning to Buffalo in the evening. Handsome presents were given to John Gordon, General Manager; F. P. Gordon, Assistant General Manager, and A. A. Heard, General Passenger Agent, in recognition of the courtesies extended to the railroad men. The steamers Northwest and Northland resume their regular trips for the season June 10 and 11, respectively.

East-Bound Freights.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east bound, last week aggregated 47,215 tons, as against 40,323 tons the week before and 48,818 tons last year. The Lake Shore carried 5,557 tons; the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 7,867 tons; Grand Trunk, 5,152 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,539 tons; Nickel Plate, 4,467 tons; Erie Railway, 3,886 tons; Michigan Central, 3,787 tons; Wabash, 3,320 tons; Pan Handle, 3,869 tons, and the Big Four, 1,769 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Southern Railway "Piedmont Air Line" has made arrangements to carry the Eastern and New-England delegates to the Epworth League Conference to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 27. The route from Washington is through the historic battlefields of Virginia and thence through the mountains of Western North Carolina, "The Land of the Sky." Observation cars will be attached to the train. This will be the only line via Washington operating special trains for Chattanooga.

—The annual meeting of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad was held in Plymouth, N. H., yesterday. There were 2,250 shares voted upon, and the following Directors were chosen: Samuel S. Kimball, L. S. Pattee, Fred P. Weeks, Charles A. Busiel, Charles H. Bowles, N. S. Clark, H. N. Turner, C. E. Morrison, and N. P. Hunt. They organized as follows: President—Samuel S. Kimball; Clerk—Nathan P. Hunt. The Treasurer holds over from last year.

—The committee representing the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway collateral trust mortgage bonds, of which Mr. S. Endicott Peabody is Chairman, announces that a plan has been prepared for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company which meets with the approval of the several committees representing the various interests in that property.

—Suits have been entered by the Central Iron Works, C. L. Bailey & Co., the Harrisburg Rolling Mills, the Columbia Rolling Mill Company

CHIEF BYRNES RETIRED

Continued from First Page.

that he would have voted to give Mr. Byrnes a handsome pension for life.

As soon as the vote on retirement was announced the board went again into executive session. Mr. Byrnes and Inspector Conlin were sent for. The former appeared before the Commissioners in plain clothes, while the latter was in uniform. After half an hour's conference the ex-Chief came out of the board room and went into the Detective Bureau, where a number of the Detective Sergeants had gathered to say "Good-bye" to him.

The scene was affecting, and there were tears in the eyes of some of the older men as they bade farewell to their old Chief. A feeling of regret at the departure of the Chief pervaded all the departments at Police Headquarters, where Mr. Byrnes was popular with all the employes. Throughout the entire department there is the same feeling of sadness. Chief Byrnes, while a strict disciplinarian, was always just, particularly to the patrolmen, and his retirement from the department is much deplored.

While Mr. Byrnes was preparing to leave Police Headquarters he was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times if he had any statement that he desired to make to the public. He said that he did not desire to make any statement at this time.

"If any statement is to be made to the public," said Mr. Byrnes, "let the Commissioners make it."

Then Mr. Byrnes, a private citizen for the first time in over thirty years, walked quietly out of the Headquarters building and started to join his family at their country home on the Shrewsbury River.

The Police Commissioners had meanwhile continued in executive session with Inspector Conlin. When the doors were opened, President Roosevelt announced that Inspector Peter Conlin has been temporarily detailed as Acting Chief of Police, and that he had been placed in charge of the force.

Capt. Moses W. Cortright of the Eldridge Street Station, Capt. Nicholas Brooks of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Capt. John McCullagh of the West Thirty-seventh Street, were detailed temporarily as Acting Inspectors. They were relieved from the commands of their precincts and were ordered to report to Acting Chief Conlin. Subsequently the Acting Chief assigned Acting Inspector Cortright to the First District, formerly commanded by Inspector Williams; Acting Inspector Brooks to the Second Inspection District, formerly commanded by Inspector McAvoy, and Acting Inspector McCullagh to the Third Inspection District, which was commanded by Conlin during all his career as Inspector.

Acting Inspector Brooks was appointed a patrolman April 15, 1867, made Roundsman March 27, 1872, and Sergeant Nov. 29, 1878. He has been a Captain since June 30, 1887.

Acting Inspector Cortright has been in the department since Jan. 7, 1867. He was made Roundsman March 19, 1875, and Sergeant July 19, 1876. He rose to the rank of Captain Feb. 8, 1884.

Acting Inspector McCullagh was appointed March 30, 1870. He was promoted Roundsman Feb. 28, 1873, and Sergeant July 19, 1876. He has been a Captain since June 20, 1883.

Cortright and McCullagh are Republicans; Brooks is independent in politics.

The board designated Acting Chief Conlin and Acting Inspectors Cortright, Brooks, McCullagh, and Capt. Smith as a Civil Service Examining Board for the examination of all applicants for appointment or promotion.

Detective Sergeants Timothy Golden and Michael Crowley were retired, at their own request, on a pension of $1,000 each, they having served over twenty-five years each.

Golden is one of the best-known detectives in this country. He was sixty-five years old yesterday, and was appointed a patrolman in 1858. Previous to that he had done duty as a special policeman during the riots which grew out of the organization of the Metropolitan Police in 1857. After serving in the old Sixth Ward under Capt. Jourdan, afterward Superintendent of Police, he resigned in 1863, to accept the appointment of special detective at the St. Nicholas Hotel. This was immediately after the murder of Col. Loring by Dr. Graham of New-Orleans. The murder occurred in the St. Nicholas Hotel. Loring was stabbed to death by Dr. Graham, who ran a sword cane through his body.

Golden was afterward Sergeant at Arms at the City Hall during Mayor Hall's administration. He was reappointed on the force Dec. 31, 1872, and has done detective duty ever since. For years he has been detailed at the branch office in Wall Street, and he has been connected with almost every case of any importance. Golden probably knows more "crooks" and bank thieves than any other man in the department. He has performed valuable services in Wall Street, and Inspector Byrnes always regarded him as an invaluable man.

Golden arrested Charles Beckwith and Thomas R. Lewis, who were bookkeeper and cashier, respectively, for Babbitt, the soap man. They robbed Babbitt of $206,000. Golden spent four months looking for Lewis, and finally caught him in London. He also captured William R. Robinson, a merchant, who, by a system of check forgeries, swindled banks all over the country out of nearly half a million dollars. Golden was after Robinson for six months, and traveled all over South America looking for him. He arrested him in Rio de Janeiro. In 1859, right after he was appointed, he ran down a murderer named William Jones, who killed a stranger in Crowe's Rookery, which stood at Worth and Little Water Streets, in the Five Points. Golden spent four months in the search for the murderer, and finally found him in Philadelphia. Golden has figured in nearly all of Byrnes's big cases. He has always been a shrewd, keen, and capable officer. He said yesterday:

"I am sixty-five years old to-day, and I would want no better birthday present than to have the Commissioners grant my petition for retirement and place me on the retired list."

Detective Sergeant Crowley had been on the force for more than a quarter of a century. He was a detective in the Fifteenth Precinct under Byrnes when he was Captain of that precinct, and was transferred to Headquarters in March, 1881. He was always regarded as a skillful and faithful man. He was noted for the dogged persistency with which he followed up the cases which were intrusted to him, and which generally led to success. He enjoyed the confidence of Byrnes in an unusual degree and was regarded as one of the most competent men in the Detective Bureau.

Police Surgeon John H. Dorn made application for retirement and the application was immediately granted and the doctor was retired on a pension of $1,500 a year. Dr. Dorn was one of the oldest surgeons in the force, having been in the service over twenty-five years.

An anonymous communication making charges of attempted extortion against several men of the department was before the board, but the Commissioners refused to make it public.

A committee from the doormen in the department waited on the Commissioners and asked permission to appear before the Mayor to-morrow to urge him to approve of the bill increasing their pay. This permission was refused. President Roosevelt said that the Police Commissioners were opposed to the bill and would ask the Mayor not to approve it. President Roosevelt made the following announcement:

"For the information of persons seeking appointment as election officers under Section 4, Chapter 348, Laws of 1894: All applications prior to Aug. 15 must be made through the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of each political party entitled to name such officers."

The City Vigilance League sent a communication to the board that it would assist the Commissioners in obtaining men of good character for appointments as election officers.

Municipal Civil Service has detailed William H. Bell as an examiner for the Police Civil Service Board. This board will meet immediately for organization, and it is expected that the examination of applicants for appointment on the force will be begun early next week. To-morrow morning the police surgeons will begin the physical examination of applicants, 100 of the candidates having been notified to appear. The examinations will continue daily.

President Roosevelt said yesterday that the detailments of Inspector Conlin as Acting Chief of the department and Capts. Cortright, McCullagh, and Brooks as Acting Inspectors were temporary. When asked if they were to serve on probation under the rules adopted by the board, with a view to appointing them permanently, he said:

"We shall see later. At present the details are only temporary."

It is thought that Conlin may succeed Byrnes, and that the Captains named will be made Inspectors, after they have served six months on probation.

RETIREMENT OF CAPT. BERGHOLD

Request of Capt. Eakins Denied as Charges Were Made Against Him.

The Police Board had a second session last evening. Commissioner Parker, as Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, reported that the application for retirement on half pay of Capt. William C. F. Bergh-hold of the Elizabeth Street Station had been approved by the committee and recommended that the request be granted. The recommendation was unanimously adopted. Capt. Berghold will have a pension of $1,375 a year for the rest of his life.

Capt. Berghold was born in Germany in 1838, and came to this country in his early youth. He joined the force on Oct. 20, 1864. Five years later he was made a Roundsman, and after serving in that capacity for three years was promoted to be Sergeant. He was promoted to a Captaincy on Sept. 13, 1878. He had a good record for faithful and efficient service.

The application of Detective Charles Kush was also approved by the committee and granted by the board. Kush was retired on a pension of $1,000. He had been a detective at the Central Office since 1881.

Commissioner Parker reported adversely on the application for retirement made by Capt. Joseph B. Eakins of the Mercer Street Station. The Captain, who had spent the day at Police Headquarters waiting for a decision in his case, was much perturbed at this action, and he was made still more uncomfortable when Commissioner Parker said that charges had been preferred against the Captain several days ago, and after investigation by ex-Chief Byrnes and himself the decision had been reached that formal charges should be preferred against the Captain, and he would be placed on trial shortly. Under these circumstances the committee recommended that the application be denied.

Capt. Eakins demanded an immediate hearing, and the Board went into secret session to listen to him. The secret session lasted fifteen minutes, and when the public session was resumed President Roosevelt announced that after hearing Capt. Eakins the board had determined to deny the application, and to place the Captain on his defense on the charges referred to by Commissioner Parker.

No information as to these charges was given out for publication, but it is believed they refer to the existence of certain disorderly resorts in the Fifteenth Precinct. The charges will be served upon Capt. Eakins to-day, and then they will be made public. The recent visits of Dr. Parkhurst and Frank Moss, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crimes, to Police Headquarters, were doubtless in reference to the case of Capt. Eakins.

Mrs. Mathilde Herreman, the woman who was brought on from Chicago to give damaging testimony against several police Captains, is supposed to be one of the principal witnesses against the accused Captain.

Acting Chief Conlin reported that he had detailed Sergt. Michael Sheehan of the West Thirtieth Street Station to take charge of the Eldridge Street Station in the place of Capt. Cortright, made Acting Inspector; Sergt. John H. Grant of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Station, to take charge of that precinct, in place of Capt. Brooks, made Acting Inspector; Sergt. Francis J. Kear of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, to take command of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, in place of Capt. McCullagh, made Acting Inspector, and Sergt. Robert Young of the Central Office to take command of the Elizabeth Street Station, in place of Capt. Berghold, retired. These details were approved by the board. The result of these changes is that eighteen out of the thirty-seven precincts are now in command of Sergeants.

The retirement of Chief Byrnes has caused consternation among the older members of the Detective Bureau, who had served under him for many years, and are, therefore, afraid that they will not be regarded as useful by the man who may succeed to the command of the detective force. It is expected that the applications for retirement from a number of these veterans will be forthcoming. Detective Sergeants Von Gerichten, who has been thirty-four years on the force; Phil Reilly, who has been thirty-two years a policeman, and John Dunn, who has charge of the Wall Street Bureau, and who has been in the service thirty-five years, will probably be the first of a batch of old detective officers to ask to be retired.

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO BYRNES

Business Men Who Would Show Their Regard for the ex-Chief.

A prominent business man of this city, a friend of ex-Chief Byrnes, and one who regrets his retirement from the command of the police force, said to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening:

"One of the main reasons why Byrnes has been forced into retirement is the fact that some newspapers, and his personal enemies, have continuously charged that he paid too much attention to the men in Wall Street, and profited by the friendship of men of wealth. As a matter of fact, not only the men of Wall Street, but the entire business community of this city, from one end of it to the other, the dry goods merchants, the hotel keepers, the banks, and financial institutions outside of the Wall Street district, are all equally under obligation to him for his admirable management of the police force.

"It must be conceded that under his administration life and property were safer than ever before in this city. Not alone was Wall Street protected from the incursions of thieves, but all sections of the city like received the benefits of protection from depredations at the hands of criminals who naturally seek large cities as the field for their operations."

"I understand that some of the bankers and business men who appreciate the services Byrnes during his long career in the Police Department, have in contemplation the presentation of a testimonial to him, which shall be worthy of his acceptance, and at the same, a fitting recognition of the value of his past services."

SKETCH OF THOMAS BYRNES.

He Was the Greatest Thief Taker New-York Has Ever Known.

Ex-Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes was the greatest thief taker this city has ever known. Whatever tributes may be paid to him by those who knew him intimately while he was accomplishing the work he did in New-York, they will be but meagre indeed when compared with those that will be unconsciously paid to him in the joy that the criminal classes will feel and give expression to, now that they have no further cause to fear him.

Mr. Byrnes was born in Ireland June 15, 1842. He came to this city with his parents when an infant, and has lived here ever since. He grew to young manhood in the old Fifth Ward, where he "ran with" Hose Company No. 21 of the old Volunteer Fire Department, at that time quartered in Duane Street. He enlisted in Ellsworth's Zouaves when the war broke out, went to the front, and served with his regiment until it was disbanded. He then returned to this city, and on Dec. 10, 1863, was appointed a patrolman on the police force, and assigned to the old Third Precinct, with station house in Chambers Street, near Washington Street.

The marked career that he made for himself then began. He was promoted Roundsman in 1868, Captain in 1870, head of the Detective Bureau in March, 1880, and Inspector the same year. He succeeded Superintendent Murray in the Superintendency on April 13, 1892, and received the title of Chief under the Bi-Partisan Police bill passed by the last Legislature.

His remarkable success as a conservator of the public peace has been due largely to ability to perceive the evils and at times the utter uselessness of old-fashioned methods, and to have strength and determination to pursue new and efficient ones in the face of adverse criticism from his superior officers, who were unable to accept and appreciate his ideas and methods. He seems to have always been honest to himself and the duties he set out to perform when he joined the force.

He realized that the prevention of crime was really of more importance than the capture of criminals whom lax police methods had allowed to follow their dangerous callings. He became intimate with the ways and personalities of criminals of all classes, and, recognizing the value of this knowledge, determined to turn it to advantage. In putting in practice his new ideas, based on a knowledge of human nature such as no former Chief of Police had ever possessed, he suppressed crime by suppressing criminals as far as possible, and driving all those known to be such from the city. He gave none of them, so far as possible, an opportunity to commit crime within his jurisdiction. While he accomplished much that was almost invaluable in his minor positions in the force, it was not until 1880 that he had an opportunity fully to carry out his plans and make the city the safest in proportion to its inhabitants in the world.

Upon his appointment to an Inspectorship in 1880, he was placed at the head of the Detective Bureau and afforded an opportunity to disclose his abilities. He then reorganized the detective force and instituted those means for the prevention and detection of crime that have made his name and reputation known the world over and made him feared by criminals of all grades and nationalities.

His method was simple, and its success was almost instantaneous. He kept a roster of the criminals, and they knew it. Whether as individuals or gangs, they soon learned that all their actions were under surveillance, and that while contemplating

Timothy Golden.
Detective Sergeant retired after long service.

and planning crime they were as liable to be arrested as though the act had already been committed. He compelled the criminals to be always ready to give account of their doings, and had them before him many times to do so. He bred and fostered a suspicion among them the effect of which was that they failed to trust their fellows, and never at any time felt certain that their plans were not made known to their enemy. By these means he destroyed the most desperate gangs of criminals and sent their members to prison or drove them from the city. He classed criminals according to their ability to perform crimes, tabulated them and their work, whether done here or abroad, and seldom failed to find them where his matured judgment determined they would be apt to be.

His detectives knew that so long as they performed their duty well they would be protected, and that no person of influence would be allowed to interfere with them if he could possibly prevent it. They also knew that any useless or dishonest men could remain in the ranks of the detective force after he took charge of it.

After enrolling the city's criminals and making his detectives familiar with most of them, he set out in the first instance to clear Wall Street and its neighborhood of those who had levied tribute on the financial centre of the city. He established a headquarters in the Stock Exchange Building, placed his detectives, and notified the criminals who had been accustomed to commit crimes down town that they would be arrested if found below John Street. His success was immediate and thorough. No great crime has been committed by an outside criminal in Wall Street or its neighborhood since Mr. Byrnes established his detective bureau there. Millions in securities and cash are now carried through the streets there with no fear of having them stolen. It was the good work that he did there and the feeling of security that it gave to the financial magnates that led to their friendship for Mr. Byrnes, and enabled him, through "opportunities" that they gave him, to become wealthy.

His first great success—he had many less important ones almost from his first day on the force—was when, as a police Captain, he ran down, captured, and convicted some of the Manhattan Savings Institution burglars. Of the $2,747,700 stolen at that time the Savings Institution recovered all but $80,000, a loss that was infinitesimal when the vast amount taken is considered. For this he was promoted to the Inspectorship.

The daring and dangerous criminals he convicted or drove from the city were many. Bank burglars, bank breaks thieves, forgers, panel-house thieves, confidence men, &c., were almost entirely driven from the city, or compelled to forego their vocations here. Whether as Inspector, Superintendent, or Chief, those over whom he had control always knew that he cared for their interests and only asked that they be true to their duty and that which he asked them to do. His announcement when assuming the office of Superintendent was typical of the man. He said:

"I am entirely free from and untrammeled by party obligations. I am not a member of any political organization, nor have I ever been such, consequently in the performance of my duty I shall have but one supreme object, the protection of life and property; the prevention and suppression of crime, and, above all, the enforcement of the laws without fear or favor against whomsoever may be found violating them."

With a confidence in his men and a reciprocal confidence on their part it was not a difficult matter for him to apprehend lawbreakers and succeed in having them convicted.

He broke up the "Why-oh" gang, the "Butcher Cart" gang, the McGloin gang, and other gangs that were a constant menace to life and property. He rid the city of "Red" Leary, "Jack" Walsh, "Billy" Train, "Jimmy" Burns, George Wilkes, "Abe" Cokely, "Al" Wilson, "Charley" Becker, McGloin, and others, all of whom are the most eminent in their classes of crime in the city.

Col. Howard Weeks, who had for a long time been engaged in writing threatening anonymous letters to Jay Gould, he captured after weeks of thought and the failure of many plans. The day that he caught Wells he had 200 men on duty to see him post a letter that he led Wells to write by inserting a "personal" in a daily paper. The ex-Chief was a man of so many expedients and such extensive experience that what he set out to accomplish he seldom failed in.

He once said: "Few or no men, in my opinion, thoroughly understand themselves," and working upon the principle, and the knowledge that crime causes men to live without their normal spheres, he applied, successfully, principles for detection that none of his predecessors ever used. He was not a great believer in force, and never used it to compel criminals to confess or implicate their associates in crimes for which they had been arrested. He accomplished much by working upon their fear, and the small portion of their consciences that they had remaining. As he did not use force to accomplish his purpose with criminals, except when necessary in arresting them, so he abolished the use of the long night sticks during the hours of the day, and practically broke up the habit of promiscuous clubbing that the force had gotten into. It was said at the time that order could not be maintained without the use of the sticks, but he proved that the little billies with which he replaced them was all that the force needed to carry.

Mr. Byrnes was bold and independent as a police official, and for many years lived in the broad glare of publicity. In his own sphere he was master, and although his course made for him many enemies, he never deviated from what he thought to be the proper performance of his duty.

CAREER OF ACTING CHIEF CONLIN

He Has Been on the Police Force for Twenty-six Years.

Acting Chief Peter Conlin was born in this city on April 15, 1841. He was educated in the public schools, and was graduated from Grammar School No. 4, located then, as now, in Rivington Street. When the civil war broke out, Conlin enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, which was commanded by Gen. Daniel Butterfield. After serving with this regiment for three months, Conlin was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, at that time included in the Irish Brigade.

With this regiment he took part in the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mill, Williamsburg, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill. At the last engagement he was severely wounded. His health gave way, and he was compelled to resign after he had attained the Captaincy of his company.

After the close of the war, Conlin was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Louisiana. He lost this position by a change of Administration, and then he came North and started a hotel at Newburg, N. Y. This venture did not prove a success, and Conlin returned to this city. Through the influence of the well-known actor, William Florence, who was his half-brother, he was appointed a patrolman on July 29, 1869. He was sent to the Fourteenth (now the Tenth) Precinct, then commanded by Capt. Edward Walsh. The district was the rendezvous for rough characters and gamblers, and thieves abounded in it.

Conlin served a good apprenticeship in this precinct, and in July, 1870, was transferred to the City Hall Precinct, and was made a member of the Ordinance Squad. Two years later, on Dec. 6, 1872, he was made a Roundsman, and was promoted to a Sergeantcy on July 19, 1876. His promotion to Captain followed on Feb. 8, 1884. He was then sent to command the High Bridge police, and remained there until August, 1886, when he succeeded Capt. John Sanders in command of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station.

Conlin was made Inspector by Police Commissioner Voorhis on Aug. 9, 1889, the same day that ex-Inspector Williams was promoted to that position, and was placed in charge of the Third Inspection District. The fact that Williams and Conlin were appointed on the same day gave rise to a controversy between them as to which was the senior in rank, and therefore at that time entitled to the position and pay of Chief Inspector. The question was determined in favor of Conlin, but by the time the contest was decided the position of Chief Inspector, which had been originally made for Inspector Byrnes, had been abolished by the Legislature. Conlin now has a suit pending against the city for the difference between the salary of Inspector —$3,500 per year—and that of Chief Inspector—$5,000—for the period during which he was denied the rank of Chief Inspector by the Commissioners.

Acting Chief Conlin is of medium height, and of slight build. He has a sallow complexion and light-blue eyes. He is noted for his politeness and suavity. He is married, and lives with his family at 127 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

DR. PARKHURST IS SATISFIED.

His Warfare Has Been Against Byrnes as an Official, He Says.

Asked what he thought of Chief Byrnes's retirement yesterday, Dr. Parkhurst said:

"The result satisfies me and gratifies me. My warfare, however, has not been against Mr. Byrnes as a man, but as an official, and, now that he has ceased to be an official, it seems to me that for me to pass any further comment upon the matter would be both unwarranted and undignified."

POLICE MUST SIGN CIRCULARS.

Required to Say Whether They Belong to Any Sort of Organization.

Five thousand circulars were sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday to the different station houses which must be signed by every member of the department.

The circulars, when returned to the board, must state whether or not the signer belongs to any organization, social, political, or benevolent. The name or names of such organizations must be given. The circulars must be returned before June 1. They are sent out in accordance with the resolution recently adopted by the board to the effect that all members of the department must have no connection or membership with any political clubs.

The police will, of course, be allowed to hold membership in benevolent associations, such as the Knights of Honor, or Ancient Order of Hibernians, but the Police Board will reserve the power of determining whether or not any social clubs with which policemen claim membership have any political membership. If they are not members of any clubs or associations the signers must so state in the circulars.

MYSTERY OF SMITH'S LOST GOLD

Willing that the Thief Should Escape, but a Grand Juryman Interferes and He Is Arrested.

PATERSON, N. J., May 27.—All mystery surrounding the peculiar robbery of Thomas Smith's house in Singac, near here, a few weeks ago by tramps has been cleared up by a Grand Jury investigation, and a peculiar state of affairs has been disclosed.

Smith had been accumulating his savings for fourteen years. Mrs. Smith, it is said, has often told neighbors in confidence that her husband had a pot of gold concealed under the earth in the cellar. When Smith's money was stolen, several weeks ago, Mrs. Smith was alone in the house. She told her husband that two tramps had overpowered her and threatened her life if she did not disclose the place where the pot of gold was buried. Smith worked hard to discover who had committed the theft, and believed that somebody who was acquainted with the house and knew he had buried his savings, had committed the deed, or was a party to the crime.

A cigarmaker, whose place is on Market Street, this city, called on Smith a few days ago and asked to see him alone. He promised to tell who had robbed him for $300. Smith promised the money, and the cigarmaker told him the following story:

"Clark Hill, a peddler, and Winfield Zeliff, a coal dealer, were drinking together in a saloon one night, when Hill said he felt desperate enough, through hard luck, to kill a man for money. 'I know where you can get several thousand without spilling blood,' said Zeliff. Hill was anxious to know all about it, and Zeliff told him of Thomas Smith, at Singac, who had a pot of gold concealed somewhere about the house. They plotted to call on your wife during your absence, continued the cigarmaker, and pretend they were old friends of yours. They were to send your wife for beer, drug her, or get her drunk, and, after learning where the gold was buried, dig it up and escape."

"How did you learn all this?" asked Smith.

"Hill and I were close friends, and he came to me for advice about the affair. I advised him to keep out of it, and he left me, promising that he would. I don't believe he went into it."

Smith hastened to Paterson and repeated the story to Justice Cocker, who advised him to swear out warrants for the arrest of Hill and Zeliff. Smith did not want the men arrested; he was more anxious about securing his money. He said he would first call on Zeliff. Later he returned to the Justice's office with the coal dealer, who had promised to give his note, for thirty days, for $2,500, to reimburse Smith. Smith decided to take it, provided it was indorsed by a responsible party, and Zeliff induced his mother, whom he represented as wealthy, to indorse the note. It was then transferred, and Zeliff was not arrested. Hill left the city shortly after the robbery, and has not since been seen.

These facts reached the ears of a Grand Juryman, who brought the matter before the jury for investigation, with the result that Zeliff was arrested on the complaint of William Ryle, the foreman, to prevent his leaving the city. Zeliff had changed his mind about the note. He has engaged Lawyer Z. M. Ward, who has advised him to stop payment. The defense will be that Smith extorted the note from Zeliff by blackmail.

Pears'

You do not see how it possibly can be the finest soap in the world; it costs so little.

POND'S
ABLE,
EFFECTIVE,
HEALING.
EXTRACT

GOV. MORTON'S QUANDARY

Caused by Mayor Strong's Failure to Pass on a City Bill.

REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS AROUSED

The Tax Rate Raised to Provide for a Measure Which the Mayor Neither Approves Nor Condemns.

ALBANY, May 27.—Gov. Morton found to-day on his return from Ellerslie that Mayor Strong had returned to him the bill designed to put the indigent insane of New-York under the State Care act, without either a certificate of approval or disapproval. There was no certificate to show that there had ever been a public hearing on the bill.

This failure on the part of Mayor Strong has caused such a hopping about of State officials as has seldom been seen here. Constitutional lawyers say that the Mayor has violated the mandatory provisions of the Constitution and the statutes. Those who are interested in bringing New-York under the State Care act say that he has caused the failure of great and philanthropic measures. Chairman Lincoln of the Statutory Revision Commission said to-night that he thought the bill was dead, as he expressed the opinion that the Governor cannot sign it. Inasmuch as the tax rate was made so high this year on the supposition that New-York's insane must be provided for by the State, there is a howl from Republican politicians, and the suggestion was made to Gov. Morton to-day that it was his duty to call the Legislature in special session to revise this rate. The Governor, however, did not take that view of it.

This bill had been in Mayor Strong's hands fifteen days last Saturday. He should, under the Constitution, have sent it to the Governor Saturday. That afternoon one of the Mayor's subordinates called up the Executive Office by telephone and asked how late the office would be open to receive this measure. Col. Cole, the Governor's secretary, said he would wait until midnight if necessary. A messenger came with it, reaching this city at about 9 o'clock. The bill was in a package with another. There was nothing to show that Mayor Strong had ever seen it, and the messenger's attention was called to this. He said he would speak to Mayor Strong about it.

There was telephone communication between the Mayor's office and the Governor's office to-day just long enough for the former to learn the facts as to the bill. Gov. Morton turned the bill over to Mr. Lincoln, who is his legal adviser. To-night Mr. Lincoln gave the opinion that the bill is dead.

When the tax rate was fixed at 3.24 mills the allowance to meet the State Care act was 1 mill. This rate on the assessed valuation would produce in round numbers $4,300,000. If this, $1,200,000, it was estimated, would be needed for New-York City. Had New-York been left out of the account, the tax rate would have been, instead of 3.24, about 2.90 mills. The politicians recognize that the latter rate would be much more comfortable during a campaign. If the bill is dead, as Mr. Lincoln thinks it is, New-York will be assessed for its portion of the taxes to meet the State Care act, and will take care of its own insane. Kings County has come under the State Care act. The estimate of the amount needed for the care of the insane there was $418,000. About $200,000 of this will be raised in New-York City property.

Mayor Strong's failure to act has been severely criticised here. While the measure was in his hands, and before, there was an attempt to induce the State to cancel $1,400,000 taxes which the city has refused to pay, as compensation for the donation of the Ward's Island buildings and other property. The State refused to do this. The taxes are those assessed against New-York in 1893 and 1894, to meet the expenses of the State Care act. Mayor Gilroy held that the assessment was unconstitutional, and refused to favor it. The case is now pending before the General Term of the Supreme Court. The Mayor's action is attributed to the failure of the city to secure this release.

There is serious talk of the violation of the law and the Constitution on the Mayor's part. The provisions of both are mandatory. In Section 2 of Article 9 of the Constitution is this provision: "After any bill for a special city law relating to a city has been passed, &c., within fifteen days thereafter, the Mayor shall return such bill to the House from which it was sent, or, if the session of the Legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated, to the Governor, with the Mayor's certificate thereon, stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same."

The Legislature just adjourned passed a law on this subject, which was one of the first which Gov. Morton signed. It was Chapter 9 of the session laws, and is familiarly known as "The act providing for Mayor's hearings." Section 3 of this law reads: "After such hearing and within fifteen days after the transmission to him of a certified copy of such bill the said Mayor shall return the same to the House from which it was sent, or, if the session of the Legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated, to the Governor, with the Mayor's certificate thereon stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same. The Mayor shall also append to said certified copy of such bill a further certificate stating that the public notice herein provided for has been given, and that an opportunity for a public hearing concerning such bill has been afforded, pursuant to the provisions of this act, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence thereof."

The certificate showing that there had been a public hearing was lacking, and there was nothing to show that Mayor Strong had ever seen the bill, except that it came in the package with another from him properly certified and by an accredited messenger from his office. It is said here that sufficient information has been received to ascertain that the Mayor's certificate was not left out by accident. A friend of Mayor Strong in this city to-day is quoted as saying that the Mayor said last Saturday that he intended to veto the bill. If it is dead, then the Legislature provided for $1,200,000 in taxes which will not be needed.

Made Laws by the Governor.

ALBANY, May 27.—Gov. Morton to-day approved, among others, the following bills:

Chapter 758—Providing for the registration of the inmates of lodging houses in Buffalo, Brooklyn, and New-York previous to elections.
Chapter 759—Amending the law providing for an extension of the Long Island water supply system.
Chapter 768—Providing for a second Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Chapter 769—Amending the consolidated school law regarding the compensation of school collectors.
Chapter 770—Making an appropriation of $6,000 of State moneys for the Pasteur Institute in New-York City.
Chapter 771—Consolidating the laws relating to the State Board of Charities.
Chapter 774—Prohibiting Excise Commissioners from selling liquor or beer to saloons, hotels, or drug stores.
Chapter 775—For the payment of certain claims against Long Island City.
Chapter 777—The John C. O'Brien claim against New-York City.
Chapter 778—Authorizing parades and processions on the Sabbath.
Chapter 779—Consolidating the Gravesend police force with that of Brooklyn.
Chapter 780—Prohibiting railroads on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.
Chapter 782—In relation to unpaid water rents and taxes in Long Island City.
Chapter 784—Abolishing the fees of the Capitol Commissioner and providing that he shall act as State Architect.
Chapter 787—Changing the name of the New-York Orthopedic Dispensary.
Chapter 789—Assemblyman Wieman's bill providing for the construction of a bridge over the East River between New-York and Brooklyn. The Mayor of New-York and the Mayor of Brooklyn are to appoint three persons each who shall constitute a commission for the purpose of constructing a permanent suspension bridge over the East River from Broadway, Brooklyn, to Grand Street, New-York City. The cost of constructing the bridge shall be borne equally by the two cities. The Mayors of the two cities are to be members of the commission. The appointive Commissioners are each to receive a salary of 3,000 per annum.

SOME DINNERS TO POLITICIANS

Mr. Depew Asks Messrs. Harrison and Platt to be His Guests—Brooklyn to Entertain Gov. McKinley.

Ex-President Harrison had a quiet day yesterday, most of which was spent at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He paid his usual visit to Artist Eastman Johnson's studio, and last night Mrs. McKee and Baby McKee dined with him. He spent the evening in his rooms and retired early.

"My stay in New-York," he said, "will probably last through this week. I have no plans in particular to speak of. My time is occupied in sitting for my picture or attending to private business. My leisure moments I spend with my daughter. I don't think there is anything more to be said."

Later in the week there will be more talk about Presidential booms than there was yesterday. Gov. McKinley is expected here on Wednesday. Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed is also expected to be in the city. Chauncey M. Depew has invited Gen. Harrison and Thomas C. Platt to dine with him to-morrow night. It is also said that Gen. Harrison will spend next Sunday with Gov. Morton at Ellerslie.

As an outcome of these meetings there will be lots of political speculation. As a matter of fact, the pleasant political game of "playing for position" is now what the big Republican politicians are up to. Meanwhile shrewd politicians are keeping their eyes fixed on the Harrison and Morton ticket.

Gov. McKinley will visit Brooklyn on Decoration Day, and a reception will be given to him on Thursday night at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn.

The persons having charge of the affair want it distinctly understood, they say, that there is no political significance to be drawn from the fact that Major McKinley is to be the guest.

He will be the guest of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic, and will proceed with that body to Riverside Park, this city, where he will deliver an oration at the tomb of Gen. Grant.

After the exercises at Grant's tomb, Gov. McKinley will return to Brooklyn with the U. S. Grant Post, and will be dined at the Montauk Club. Nearly 5,000 invitations have been issued for the occasion. There have been invited all the city and county officials, and the members of the Carleton, Crescent, Hamilton, Excelsior, Algonquin, Marine and Field, Bay Ridge, Hanover, Lawrence, Union League, Oxford, Lincoln, Underwood, Knickerbocker, and Brooklyn Clubs, and the Ohio Society of this city.

Early on Thursday evening Gov. and Mrs. McKinley will be the guests of Charles A. Moore and Mrs. Moore. Mr. Moore is President of the Montauk Club.

The knowing ones claim that the reception to McKinley is to boom his candidacy for President.

Gov. Morton and staff will review the parade on Memorial Day morning at Madison Square. In the afternoon he and his staff will proceed to Riverside Park and attend the ceremonies at the Grant tomb.

TO TRANSFER POSTAL STATION E

Contract Made for Quarters in a Building to be Erected in West Thirty-second Street This Year.

The Post Office Department, at Washington, has completed arrangements for the transfer of Station E in this city from its present location, at Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, to Thirty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue.

This change means a great deal to the New-York Post Office, as Station E is the largest branch Post Office in the United States. For the last year the Post Office Department has tried to secure enlarged quarters for this station, but up to the present time it had been unable to do so. The facilities for handling the mails at Station E have been much impaired by the crowded condition of affairs. At present there are only 4,284 square feet of floor space available.

The new location will give a floor space of 12,800 square feet, or more than three times the present space. The contract for the new quarters provides for an eight-story business building, the first floor and basement of which will be occupied by Station E. The building is to be erected by Terence J. Duffy on ground owned by him and now occupied by several small buildings. It will include the lots from 110 to 114 West Thirty-second Street and run through to Thirty-first Street.

Although Station E is only a branch of the New-York Post Office, it is entitled to rank with the first-class offices of the country. It has connected with it 43 clerks and 149 carriers, and the extra employes bring the number up to over 200. It serves a district containing 274,986 people.

The lease on the present quarters does not expire until May 1, 1896, but the new quarters will be occupied as soon as they can be completed. The contract calls for the completion of the building within 270 days. Owing to the advantageous circumstances, the usual ninety-day clause was waived, and the lease will run for five years. It is intended to make this the model Post Office station of the country.

AT THE HOTELS.

—State Senator Edmund O'Connor is at the Metropole.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—Gen. John G. Hazard of New-Orleans is at the Waldorf.

—Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford is at the Murray Hill.

—Gen. Alexander Ybarra of Venezuela is at the Union Square.

—Congressman Joseph E. Washington of Tennessee is at the Marlborough.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kendal and Charles F. Coghlan are at the Brunswick.

—Judge Augustus J. Ricks of Ohio and Edward T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, are at the Holland.

—Gov. William Y. Atkinson of Georgia, Logan Carlisle of the Treasury Department, and Dr. A. Vander Veer of Albany are at the Fifth Avenue.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
Are you looking for something pretty for your Summer house?
For Tuesday we offer
A Snow Flake Curtain,
in choice assortment of colors,
at $1.75 per pair.
It is not often such a chance presents itself at the beginning of a season. Comfort necessaries at prices that are as grateful and refreshing as the goods themselves. We are never behind, but walk along Fashion's highway with the firm tread of experience.
Furniture for the Season,
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

COL. FITZGERALD'S FIGHT

Mr. Lisberger Threatens to Bring an Action for Slander.

AND LAUGH-LIN ANSWERS BACK

Cigar Dealer Says He, Not the Colonel, Won the Rent Suit—Former Partner Says Diamonds Were Gifts.

There was a rush at the lunch hour yesterday in Col.

The New-York Times

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:00 P. M.—Black America.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Irish Artist.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Corner Grocery.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Prince Karl.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Lily of Killarney.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Puddinhead Wilson.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet II.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
KRTCHES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Cleveland.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30 Der Obersteiger.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	56	54	6 P. M.	58	65
6 A. M.	56	55	9 P. M.	57	61
9 A. M.	60	63	11 P. M.	55	60
12 M.	63	66	12 P. M.	54	60
4 P. M.	60	69			

Average temperature yesterday.....62.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 61.3
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years 63.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE PEOPLE AND THE STREETS.

The hearing in the Mayor's office yesterday was an event almost, if not quite, without precedent in the history of the city. The question to be debated was whether trucks should be allowed to incumber the streets when out of use. In favor of the proposition nothing was heard but the appeals of the men who would save $4 a month for each truck allowed to stand in the streets and of their representatives. On the other side were arrayed as many men and women as the Mayor's office would hold, men and women who had no interest at stake but the general interest of the community, and who took the trouble to appear in a place which the majority of them had probably never seen before in their lives for the purpose of testifying that interest.

The spectacle is very encouraging for those who hold that nothing more is necessary to put New-York on an equality in almost every respect as an eligible place of residence with any of the capitals of the world but a greater diffusion of public spirit and of civic pride. When a New-Yorker is reproached for his lack of civic pride he is apt to retort that he does not see much in the town to be proud of. In fact, the municipal housekeeping for thirty or forty years has been so incompetent, wasteful, and dirty as to disgust all the decent people and to make New-York streets a byword throughout the world. But this condition has been maintained so long and we have all become so thoroughly used to it that most of us have lost some of our sensitiveness, and it has needed a foreign tourist or an American tourist returning from abroad or from some clean town in the United States to entertain an appropriate resentment and disgust. For the same reason we have come to look upon the condition of the New-York streets as inevitable and natural, instead of exceptional and abnormal.

But Col. Waring has shown that the existing condition has not been inevitable at all, that there is no peculiarity in the situation or environment of New-York that prevents it from being as clean as any other city. In fact, the natural conditions are particularly favorable. He has shown that New-York can be cleaned by cleaning it, and the people have joyfully recognized the change. The unusual character of the assemblage in the Mayor's office yesterday shows what a public benefit has already been wrought by the improvement in the condition of the streets, what a number of people are ready to interest themselves in municipal affairs when there is a chance of effecting something, and what a store of civic pride is ready to be evoked as soon as there is anything to be proud of in the condition of the city.

This showing cannot fail to have impressed the Mayor, as it impressed every other spectator. The danger that the incumbrance of the streets by trucks will again be authorized may be considered to have passed. There remains the question of the deficit, and this has already become of very much less importance than it seemed a few days ago, when the most preposterous and extravagant rumors were current. It appears that the actual deficiency that would result from keeping the present force at work and the streets as clean as they are now till the end of the year would be $600,000. With a reduction of the force and a consequent deterioration in the condition of the streets, Col. Waring estimates that this will be diminished to $200,000. But this alternative ought not to be considered. We do not want the streets "pretty clean." We want them clean. They can be kept clean without any additional appropriation or any deficit if the Board of Estimate will have the sense and courage to apply the principle of the original street-cleaning law, which provided that the compensation of the employés "shall not exceed the current market rate paid for similar services in private business." The application of this rule would save all trouble. Of course the politicians will rage, but they will do that in any case in which a municipal office is administered for the benefit of the public. They will not rage so furiously as they would if the Street-Cleaning Department had not been taken out of politics. For if a politician has lost the power to "put a man on a broom," it will not concern him that the man on the broom gets no more than he earns.

CITIES CAN DO THE WORK.

The authorities of Portland, Me., have undertaken to protect the people of that city against the infection which may be communicated through the agency of the milk of consumptive cows. The city's Board of Health called upon the Cattle Commissioners for help, asserting that in the opinion of local physicians many cases of consumption in the city "were traceable to the milk supply." The Commissioners were willing to take the steps which were suggested, but showed that they could do very little, because so small a sum had been appropriated by the Legislature to meet the expenses of inspection. One of them—Mr. Deering of Saco—remarked that he sterilized all the milk which he used in the manufacture of butter. After thorough discussion it was decided that all the dairy herds from which milk comes to Portland should be inspected by an expert.

The recent action of several Legislatures seems to indicate that cities cannot look with any confidence to State legislative bodies for protection against such infection by suitable laws and sufficient appropriations, but must act for themselves. Although the dairy farms are not in the territory over which municipal authorities have jurisdiction, these authorities have the power to make regulations which will prevent the shipment to the cities and the sale there of milk from herds of tuberculous cows.

SECRETARY GRESHAM.

Mr. Gresham was one of the ablest and most competent of the President's advisers. The President had confidence in his judgment, and relied upon his sound sense and his well-reasoned conclusions. He was a thoroughly equipped jurist, but his straightforward, clear, and balanced mind was his fundamental qualification for the great office of Secretary of State.

The problems of diplomacy and the positions to be taken in international relations were solved and determined by Mr. Gresham with the calmness of a business negotiation or a legal procedure. He was never fussy nor blatant nor blustering. But he was in the best sense patriotic. He loved his country too well to let her become involved in the sordid entanglements of schemers and speculators, too well to let questions of party and politics guide him in his official management of her interests. And he was not at all disturbed by the violent attacks made upon him by party enemies and the schemers and speculators whose plans he had upset.

Secretary Gresham was wise, able, sound, accomplished, and charming. His death is a grievous loss to the Administration and to the Nation.

SHIRKING AN IMPORTANT DUTY.

We have no doubt that Mayor Strong's failure to accept for the city the bill providing for the transfer of the insane to the State care system kills that measure as effectually as the Governor's failure to approve a bill within thirty days after the end of the session leaves it dead on the files. But there is also no doubt that the Constitution makes it the duty of the Mayor to certify "whether the city has or has not accepted" any special city bill which he returns to the Legislature or to the Governor. In returning this bill the Mayor failed to attach the certificate which is made mandatory by the Constitution, and thereby shirked his plain duty.

This requirement of the Constitution as to the acceptance of special bills affecting a city was made in the interest of "home rule," and imposes upon the Mayor of a city of the first class a peculiar responsibility. It is intended that the acceptance shall be that of the city, and it is therefore provided that there shall be a public hearing. The Mayor is to "act for" the city, but the evident purpose is to give effect to the public demand of the city itself.

There is not the least doubt that "the city" was in favor of accepting this bill, and it was the duty of the Mayor to certify to that fact, if convinced of it. He had himself expressed approval of its purpose, but he resented the section requiring the payment of arrears of taxes, which never ought to have been left in arrears, before the city could have the benefit of the act. Nobody else gave voice to this resentment, and it was not a sufficient ground for sacrificing important public interests.

The Mayor's resentment, expressed by silently shirking a constitutional duty, will continue the misery of several hundred insane poor, now inadequately provided for and improperly cared for, and will cost the city an extra million or so of money which it has plenty of other use for. The question whether this bill can be galvanized into life by the signature of Gov. Morton is not worth discussing. It is the plain intent of the Constitution that a special city bill shall either be accepted by the city to which it relates or be passed a second time, "without the acceptance of the city," before it can become a law.

THE DEBS DECISION.

The Supreme Court has decided unanimously that the action of the inferior court by which Eugene V. Debs was sentenced to imprisonment was within the Constitution and legal. This is a very important decision in many ways. It is the first instance in which the Supreme Court has been called upon to consider, first, the full scope of the powers of Congress with reference to the vast transportation system of the country by virtue of its relations to the Postal Service and to inter-State commerce, and, second, the procedure by injunction and sentence for contempt of court in disobeying an injunction. As to the latter especially, the conduct of the court of the Illinois Circuit has been sharply criticised, not only in the press, but by a portion of the bar. Both questions are fully met and definitely determined by the Supreme Court. Considering the membership of the court as to parties and as to sectional distribution, the unanimous decision of the Justices is of the highest importance.

The court holds that the "relations of the General Government to inter-State commerce and the transportation of mails" are "those of direct supervision, control, and management." And while the General Government is "properly styled a Government of enumerated powers, yet within the limits of such enumeration it has all the attributes of sovereignty, and in the exercise of those enumerated powers acts directly upon the citizen, and not through the intermediate agency of the State." The court adds:

"The entire strength of the Nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights intrusted by the Constitution to its care. The strong arm of the National Government may be put forth to brush away all obstructions to the freedom of inter-State commerce or the transportation of the mails. If the emergency arises, the army of the Nation and all its militia are at the service of the Nation to compel obedience to its laws."

So much for the powers of the United States Government. As to the method by which they were sustained and exercised through the courts, the Supreme Court is equally emphatic. It cannot be "doubted that the Government has such an interest in the subject matter as enables it to appear as a plaintiff." "That the bill filed in this case disclosed special facts calling for the exercise of the powers of the court is not open to question." "If ever there was a special exigency presented, one which demanded that the court should do all that courts can do, it is apparent on the face of this bill, and we need not turn to the public history of the day, which only reaffirms with emphasis all its allegations."

At the time of the Debs conspiracy and practical insurrection in Chicago, we called attention explicitly to the very great scope of the powers then exercised and for the exercise of which there was no distinct precedent. We expressed the opinion that the action of the lower court and that of the Federal Executive would be sustained by the Supreme Court. We had not ventured to think that the decision of the Supreme Court would be at once so complete and unqualified and be unanimous. That it is so marks a radical change, not in the legal powers of the General Government, but in its exercise of those powers with absolute and undisputed authority. Henceforth whenever the General Government, acting under a Constitutional law, applies for and receives an order of a United States court to enjoin resistance to that law, the whole power of the Nation is made available to enforce that order.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

With very little ado Secretary Gresham lately secured from two European countries a recognition of the rights of our countrymen to the protection of the law in foreign lands.

Spain has granted to Gen. Sanguilly, an American citizen accused of complicity in the pending insurrection in Cuba, a trial by the civil courts, instead of by a military tribunal. She had apparently taken the ground that as martial law had been declared on the island, and as the offense charged against him was one concerned with the hostilities prevailing, it could properly be brought before a court-martial. But Mr. Gresham was able to show that our treaties with Spain covered the exact case of the American citizen charged with complicity in a rebellion, but not taken with arms in his hands.

The other case, that of ex-Consul Waller, is perhaps even more noteworthy, as he had actually been tried by court-martial in Madagascar on the charge of giving information to the Hova Government about the French forces there, and had been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. There the case was complicated by the fact that the civil courts were constituted under the Malagasy Government, and delivery of the offender to them might have been, in the opinion of the French officers, almost equivalent to letting him go free. But, upon the action of the military court, Mr. Waller was sent to Marseilles and there imprisoned. Mr. Gresham promptly took advantage of this turn of the case, for there is no question as to civil jurisdiction being in operation in France, and to this, as it now appears, he has been turned over.

There is good reason to surmise that the anger of the French in Madagascar against Mr. Waller for having obtained from the Hova Government, without the approval of the French authorities, an important land grant in the rubber district may have led to the exaggeration of the evidence against him and to a grossly unjust sentence. However this may turn out, he is now, at least, under the jurisdiction of the civil authorities, and it is reasonable to expect a re-examination of his case.

In both these instances, as we understand them, our Department of State has done nothing more than to stand firmly on what actual treaty obligations demand.

THE RETIREMENT OF CHIEF BYRNES

Whatever may be the consequences of the retirement of Mr. Byrnes from the head of the police force of this city, be the same beneficial or otherwise, the responsibility will rest with the Commissioners. Mr. Byrnes has held himself in readiness to place at the service of the city and its authorities in the reorganization of the Police Department the benefit of his thorough knowledge of its condition and requirements, the results of his long and varied experience as an officer, and his skill in the use of the material at his command, which is certainly unsurpassed. There is nobody else capable of rendering a service anything like as valuable in aid of the Commissioners, none of whom has had much experience in police affairs.

While avowing himself willing to remain and perform this service, and apparently rather ambitious to do so, Mr. Byrnes has also declared his readiness to retire if the Commissioners preferred to undertake their arduous task without his help. He insisted that if he was to retire it must be on his own volition, and without any suggestion that he was forced out, and as soon as it was made plain that the Commissioners did not desire him to remain, he asked for his retirement. No choice then remained to the board but to grant his request, but the circumstances in which it was made leave the responsibility with the Commissioners.

The ground upon which their course is to be justified is that there could not be between them and the Chief that mutual confidence and cordial co-operation that were desirable. They represented a new order of things, and he had been a conspicuous part of a system which was to be completely transformed. He had grown up in it and had been long identified with it, and, whether or not he shared the responsibility for the abuses that had flourished under it, there was inevitably a certain distrust even of the superior knowledge and skill which he undoubtedly possessed. So far as those qualities went he would be more than a match for the four Commissioners in any matter where his views differed from theirs. His very superiority might be a source of embarrassment, so long as there was lack of sympathy between him and the board. From the point of view of the Commissioners and in pursuance of their purposes it seemed necessary that Byrnes should go.

So far as the public is concerned, there may be some feeling of disquietude. Apart from the value of the ex-Chief's knowledge, experience, and ability in the work of reorganizing and improving the force, there is no question of his capacity as its commander in the ordinary service of preserving public order and keeping the criminal classes in subjection, a capacity of special importance in the present crippled condition of the ranks. While Byrnes was in command, with his intimate knowledge of criminals and their ways, his skill and power in handling the force and in adapting means to ends, there would be a calm confidence that life and property were still safe. Doubtless the Commissioners have considered all this and are prepared to exercise, through the agencies still left to them, all the vigilance and energy necessary to maintain the public order and to repress any manifestation of crime. But they have a task of no ordinary dimensions on their hands, and the means at their command for its accomplishment are seriously impaired by the retirement of the Chief.

THE COPPER MINES STILL OPEN.

"The copper mining industry of this State," says The Lansing (Mich.) Journal, "was never in a more flourishing condition than it is to-day." From the mining district comes the news that the Calumet and Hecla Company, which has paid $41,335,000 in dividends upon a capital stock of $2,500,000, representing an original investment of $1,200,000, will soon increase the wages of its 3,500 employés by 10 per cent.

When it was proposed, in the Mills bill of 1888, to reduce the duty on pig and bar copper from 4 cents to 2 cents a pound the Republicans circulated a map in which the copper-mining region of Michigan was marked in black, to indicate that the proposed change would kill the industry. In 1890 the McKinley bill reduced this duty from 4 cents to only 1¼ cents, and the output of the copper mines was increased thereafter by about 25 per cent.

The exports also were increased. This country produces about one-half of the world's entire supply of copper, and exports an enormous quantity of the metal. The exports in the year ending on June 30, 1894, (they were exceptionally large,) amounted to 87,000 long tons of pig copper, to which was added enough in the form of ore to make a total exceeding 95,000 tons, or about one-third of the world's annual output. The following figures show how the exports—pigs and bars, ore, and a small quantity of manufactured copper—increased after the McKinley act had reduced the duty on pigs and bars from 4 cents to 1¼ cents and had cut off four-fifths of the old duty on ore:

EXPORTS OF COPPER.

1888	$8,877,485
1889	9,867,212
1890	8,402,628
1891	11,975,410
1892	13,263,109
1893	9,117,037
1894	22,132,856

The fiscal year 1891 was the first in which the reduced duty was in force.

The tariff now in operation places ore, regulus, old copper, ingots, pigs, and bars on the free list, removing the McKinley duties, which ranged from one-half of a cent on ore to 1¼ cents on bars, pigs, and ingots.

When these changes were proposed there was the same old senseless partisan cry that the mining industry would be ruined. Our esteemed contemporary The New-York Tribune, which had opposed the reduction in the Mills bill and commended the greater reduction in the McKinley bill, "stood aghast", at the proposition that duties for which there was not the slightest excuse—even from the protectionist's point of view—should be cut off. Mr. Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, then a vociferous Representative in the House, where he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and now a Senator from the same State, declared in November, 1893, that the removal of the small duties then remaining "would make the successful operation of the copper-mining industry impossible." The mining district was again marked in black on Republican campaign maps, as a sign of impending ruin.

At the close of that year, during which almost all industries were depressed, it appeared that the Michigan copper companies had paid for the twelve months their customary high dividends, three of them, capitalized at $5,000,000, having divided among their stockholders the comfortable sum of $2,900,000. Of course, they had reduced the wages of their workmen. Recent dispatches relating to the coming increase at the Calumet and Hecla Mines say that wages were reduced 10 per cent. by that company in October, 1893. The fact that the company paid for that calendar year $2,000,000 in dividends (or at the rate of 80 per cent. on its capital) does not indicate that dire necessity compelled that reduction.

The new tariff has been in force about nine months, during which copper has been on the free list. The official reports show that for the nine months ending on March 31 the value of the copper exported was $11,396,107, and it is evident that exports for the full year will have a value greater than the value of those of any year under the McKinley tariff, 1894 excepted. The industry "was never in a more flourishing condition." The companies are about to increase the wages which ought not to have been reduced, and the price of shares is rising because of the purchases made by eager investors.

Senator Burrows has perceived by this time, we presume, that it is possible to carry on this mining industry with copper on the free list. The truth is that for many years past there has not been a shadow of an excuse for a duty on copper. The duty has not been required for the protection of producers, who have exported enormous quantities of the metal every year, and it has repeatedly been used by combinations of these producers to the injury of the American people and for the benefit of foreigners at their expense.

AN UNGUARDED WATER SUPPLY.

Another city—Lancaster, Penn.—is added to the list of those in which epidemics of typhoid fever, due to the infection of the water supply or milk supply, are now prevailing. At last reports there were about 700 cases under treatment, and about a dozen new cases were being reported every day to the health authorities. The general distribution of the infection appears to exclude the theory that the germs were disseminated with the milk sold by any one dealer. The water supply, however, is so exposed to contamination that it is not necessary to look elsewhere for the cause of the epidemic. The city water is drawn from Conestoga Creek. It is notorious that this stream is polluted by manufacturers and others who live on its banks. Commenting upon the fact that the carcasses of dead horses, cattle, and other animals are frequently found in it, The Lancaster Examiner sensibly remarks that it is the effect of the discharge of sewage into the creek "from many a rural home," rather than the contamination of the water by these carcasses, that should be considered.

While it is true that the sources of a city's water supply ought not to be made a common receptacle for the bodies of dead animals, it is probable that the cause of this epidemic can be found in the carelessness or ignorance of the occupants of some one of those "rural homes" in which there has recently been a case of typhoid. As it does not seem practicable, in the opinion of The Examiner, to prevent such pollution, filtration of the entire supply appears to be the only available remedy.

Residents of this city will doubtless keep a sharp watch on the Board of Aldermen to-day, for its action on the King's Bridge franchise will enable them to determine whether or not there was any foundation for the rumors of bribery that have been in circulation for months in connection with this matter. The people who live in the district through which the new road will run have all declared themselves in favor of granting the franchise to the Metropolitan Traction Company. This, apparently, should settle the whole question. If it does not, the Third Avenue Company will have a deal of explaining to do before the source of their influence becomes quite clear and satisfactory.

Whenever a loud, squawking noise is heard coming from the direction of London, everybody knows at once that the Rev. Joseph Parker of the City Temple has broken out in a new place, and is calling the world's attention to what he thinks he thinks. This time it is the Eastern problem that has excited the Parker to give one of his inimitable performances on the larynx. After grave ponderings over the complicated questions it involves, he has decided to declare war, "the most holy, humane, and righteous war the world has ever known," against the Sultan and the Turks in general. So fades away the bright dream of peace among nations! Yet a few days and Europe will resound to the tread of hoplites. There is no help for it now. Joseph has spoken.

So outrageous was the conduct of certain savages, male and female, who invaded Central Park on Sunday, that the Park Commissioners are likely to decide against any further experiments in the direction of giving this public a more free and unrestricted enjoyment of their beautiful pleasure-ground. It is both humiliating and alarming to discover that thousands of New-Yorkers, if treated like civilized beings for whom destruction is not a joy and theft not instinctive, will proceed instantly to show themselves unworthy of liberty by abusing it. If from a considerable proportion of the Park's visitors ordinarily decent behavior can be expected only while a policeman stands over them with a club, ready to enforce a multitude of prohibitions whose necessity disgraces the city and its people, of course the time has not yet come to relax in any way the old rules. Lawns that looked like vacant lots in a tenement-house district, so littered were they with paper and garbage, turf that seemed to have been pounded by the hoofs of cattle for a month, shrubbery stripped of leaves as well as flowers, and trees whose broken branches screamed for vengeance—these were a few of the visible evidences, as sunset approached on Sunday, that the residents of this metropolis had been allowed, for once, to demonstrate their appreciation of beauty and freedom. The spectacle was discouraging. Evidently boards bearing the legend "Keep Off the Grass" must continue for a while longer to be the most prominent feature in Central Park landscapes.

The Good Done by the Frost.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The entomologists tell us that, after all, our May cold wave has been a disguised blessing. For seventeen years there has been a drop in temperature at about this time in May. It has been thought, too, in nearly every case that these cold waves did "immense damage" to crops, but it is probable that on an average they increased production. Plant lice and other destructive parasites, which begin hatching when the thermometer rises above 70°, multiply with such rapidity that if they were not killed by cold waves after the first warm weather of May it would be impossible to raise either fruit or grapes, while many cereal crops would be greatly damaged.

THEIR ANNIVERSARY DAY

Daughters of the Revolution Celebrate It at Sing Sing.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY LEGENDS TOLD

Papers Read to the Mohegan Chapter About the Historic Locality and the Extended Family of Van Cortlandt.

SING SING, N. Y., May 27.—The Mohegan Chapter of Westchester County Daughters of the American Revolution held a grand anniversary day celebration yesterday at the old Brandreth mansion, the home of the chapter's Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Brandreth.

The house was filled with flowers. Few of the guests were kept away by the rain, and the Daughters, each wearing the badge of the order, were in their usual state of enthusiastic and interested patriotism. There were present a very few "Sons" as guests.

A luncheon as delicious as a luncheon of proverbial Westchester good things may be was served at noon, and the guests responded to its enticements with the same enthusiasm they exhibit upon all occasions. There was a regular printed programme, the words of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" being printed on it in full.

Miss Clara Cornelia Fuller made the address of welcome, to which Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New-York Chapter, responded, in her usual happy manner. The Rev. G. W. Ferguson, Chaplain of the chapter, conducted the religious part of the exercises; Mrs. Nettie Lounsberry Miller gave a sketch of the Washingtons' life in Westchester County, and Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Second Vice Regent of the New-York Chapter, undertook the herculean task of bringing forth from the hazy and contradictory records and letters of colonial days the true history of the manors of Westchester County. Climbing ancestral trees and searching for treasures of ancestral glory is a favorite pastime of Mrs. Le Duc, and her search never fails to bring up something new and interesting. Morrisania, Scarsdale, Phillipsburg, Westchester, Van Cortlandt, with a little sketch of Washington Irving's Sunnyside thrown in as a delicate literary dessert, were talked about. There was the moral in the sketch of the Van Cortlandts of Van Cortlandt, "Preserve your tongue from evil and your lips that they speak no guile of your neighbor."

The Van Cortlandts were a numerous family, and the marriages and intermarriages that took place made the name a family one in so many homes that free speaking regarding one's neighbors became a dangerous practice. They are a very old family, the Van Cortlandts. A part of their land was acquired by direct purchase from the Indians by Stephanus Van Cortlandt, a native-born Dutchman, and the remainder was bought by him from the original purchasers from the Indians. It was a delightful country, well wooded and watered, and abounding in game. The last beaver, from whose numerous family was derived the name of Beaver Dam, was killed in 1830, near Lake Waccabue. A wooded ridge near by is called the Deers' Delight.

The manor house, enlarged, is one of the few old buildings left, and from the days of Stephanus, who erected it in 1699, it has been in the possession of one of the family. It was built of reddish freestone, with walls nearly 3 feet thick. The roof is low-pitched, in the Dutch style. There are dormer windows, and a long modern piazza now runs along the front over the high basement. Two of the original T-shaped openings for defense have been left open, as an interesting memento.

There were seven Stephanus children, two of whom were sons—the eldest, Van Cortlandt of the old manor, and the youngest—Van Cortlandt of Cortlandt House, Yonkers. Stephanus married Gertrude Schuyler, and they had fourteen children, four sons and seven daughters, who all lived to reach maturity. They married into the first families of the provinces, and formed a family connection of great extent and of social and political prominence. All of the married daughters, except Mrs. Beekman, had large families, and those of the sons were not small. When to these were added the children of the younger brother, Jacobus, of Yonkers, it can be seen what an enormous family circle it was, and what a ramified genealogical puzzle it makes.

The Misses Van Cortlandt were long spoken of for their great decision of character, good sense, personal beauty, and warm affection for each other. When their mother died in 1723 the list of her descendants and family relatives present, which is still preserved, was most surprising for its length and the prominence of the names. The funeral was the largest ever seen in New-York at that day.

One of the interesting characters of whom Mrs. Le Duc told was young Lewis Morris of Morrisania, who was born in 1670. The boy developed much strength of character and a dislike to his tutor early in life. The tutor was a Quaker, who thought he had a mission to go to the Indians. Young Lewis thought so, too, and the tutor, walking in the garden one day, was surprised to hear his name called. He answered, "Here am I, Lord." "Go preach my Gospel to the Mohawks," said the voice from the treetops. The tutor, in delight, was preparing to go on his mission, when young Lewis was suspected, and the punishments in those days being laid on with a firm, unsparing hand, the boy concluded to run away. He returned years later, like the prodigal to settle down and become a respectable ancestor to the people of to-day. These were a few of the things Mrs. Le Duc told her fellow daughters, who voted the paper one of the most interesting in their annals.

At the close of the meeting there was presented to Mrs. Annie Van Rensselaer Wells, Regent of the Mohegan Chapter, a beautiful gold medal of the Mary Washington Society, of which they had made her a member.

The New-York officers with Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, daughter of Mrs. Wells, closed the noonday exercises with afternoon tea at the latter's house.

Some of the officers of the Mohegan Chapter present were: Vice Regent—Mrs. Mary H. Hyatt; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Henry S. Bowron; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Ralph Brandreth; Treasurer—Mrs. Francis Larkin, Jr.; Registrar—Mrs. J. Herbert Carpenter; Historian—Miss Clara C. Fuller.

IN MEMORY OF ROBERT CENTER

Mrs. Livingston, His Mother, Gives His Yacht to the Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Mrs. Mary E. Livingston of New-York has presented to the United States Naval Academy, through Secretary Herbert, the cutter yacht Medusa as a memorial of her son, Robert Center, who was killed several weeks ago while riding his bicycle on the Boulevard in New-York City.

This vessel is a keel cutter of 28.79 tons, length, 54 feet 7 inches; beam, 12 feet 4 inches, and a draught of 10 feet. The offer has been accepted, and when the yacht is delivered at Annapolis with her complete equipment, she will be used by the cadets for short practice drills, forming a valuable adjunct to the curriculum.

Mr. Center was an enthusiastic friend of the Annapolis Academy, and for many years was one of the few civilian members of the naval institute which has its headquarters there.

Robert Center was one of the best-known sportsmen in America. He had been connected in some way with almost every branch of sport. He was one of the best riders in the old American Jockey Club, built the first cutter yacht constructed in this country, and introduced the bicycle here. He was a member of the Knickerbocker and Union Clubs and the Orpheus Glee Club, an ex-Commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and New-York Yacht Clubs, a member of the Meadowbrook Hunt, the League of American Wheelmen, the Coaching and Riding and Driving Clubs. cart which run over him.

Mr. Center was killed April 17 last. The Coroner's jury in the case rendered a verdict that the accident was unavoidable, attaching no blame to the driver of the coal

The Voice of the South.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

That was a splendid showing made at Memphis. The united voice of nearly 1,000 solid and influential business men, representing every section of the South, raised in behalf of sound money, cannot fail to have great influence among the thinking people of the country.

CRISPI'S POPULAR FAVOR

Nine Districts Re-elect the Much-Abused Premier of Italy.

GIOLITTI, HIS TORMENTOR, DEPUTY

A Strong Government Majority in the New Chamber, Which Is to Contain Fourteen Socialist Members.

ROME, May 27.--To-night it is known from the returns that 349 Government supporters are elected. The Chamber consists of 508 members, and the Government will thus have a very strong majority. In 41 districts reballots will be necessary. A number of these districts are certain to return supporters of Prime Minister Crispi.

Among the Opposition candidates who were elected are 31 Radicals and 14 Socialists.

The full figures from the Dronero district, Province of Cuneo, show that ex-Prime Minister Giolitti was re-elected by a strong majority.

The popularity of Signor Crispi among the electors is shown by the fact that he was elected in no fewer than nine districts.

The Under Secretary of the Ministry of Marine was a candidate in Viareggio, but was defeated. The election in this town was marked with rioting, and during the mêlée the voting urns were broken.

LONDON, May 27.--The Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome stating that the official returns show the election of 326 Ministerialists and 147 members of the Opposition.

The latter comprise 102 Constitutionalists, 31 Radicals, and 14 Socialists.

Reballots will be necessary in 35 districts, 19 of which are expected to return Government supporters.

ACCIDENTS TO SIX VESSELS.

Dutch Steamer Salak Stranded Off Bembridge, Isle of Wight.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 27.--The Dutch steamer Salak is stranded off Bembridge, Isle of Wight. Her passengers have been brought here.

LONDON, May 27.--The British steamer Hypatia, Capt. Anderson, from Brunswick, via Newport News, for Stettin and St. Petersburg, which arrived at Elsinore May 24, had been in collision with an unknown steamer and had her bows stove above the water line by the anchor of the unknown vessel.

The British steamer Derwent Holme, from Middlesborough for Philadelphia, has returned for repairs. She received her injuries in a collision on Saturday, near the entrance to the River Tees, with the steamer G. M. B. The damage to the latter vessel was not serious and she proceeded for her destination.

The British ship Falls of Afton, Capt. McDougall, from San Francisco Dec. 28 for Hull, and the tug Titan are anchored at Deal, with no apparent injury as the result of their having been aground at Beachy Head last evening.

Fire was discovered to-day in a quantity of cotton on board the Norwegian bark Merzapore, Capt. Christensen, at Cronstadt, from Savannah, via Mandal, but the flames were quickly extinguished and little damage was done.

COLONIAL JUDGES IN COUNCIL.

A Bill for Their Admission to the Judicial Committee.

LONDON, May 27.--In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Rosebery presented a bill to enable Colonial Judges to sit in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He said that there was only one Judge of colonial experience now in the Judicial Committee, while the number of colonial appeals was constantly increasing.

The bill proposed that any one holding a judicial office in the Supreme Courts of Canada and Australia, if sworn as a member of the Privy Council, shall also become a member of the Judicial Committee, without salary.

If the bill were passed the several colonies would take advantage of its provisions, thus adding a link to the golden chain of the empire. Lords Salisbury, Kimberley, and Herschell expressed their approval of the bill, which passed its first reading.

LIBERALS ATTACK MINISTRY.

Registration Law Amendment Bill Discussed at a Meeting.

LONDON, May 27.--The London Liberal Radical Union and the National Liberal Club held a joint meeting to-day. The proceedings were stormy and significant. Sir Samuel Montagu, member of the House of Commons for the Whitechapel division of the Tower Hamlets, presided. Several members of the union attacked the Government for not passing the Registration Law Amendment bill.

A motion was submitted declaring that the meeting was satisfied with Sir William Vernon Harcourt's promise to do the best possible with the bill. Two amendments to the motion were submitted. One, demanding the holding of an Autumn session of Parliament for the purpose of effecting the Newcastle programme, was adopted by a large majority. The motion was then carried.

RIBOT DEFENDS HIS POLICY.

A Proposal to Reduce the Commission of the Tax Collectors.

PARIS, May 27.--M. Ribot, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, addressed the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day in defense of the Government's financial policy.

He declared that it was impossible to reduce taxation when the budget showed a deficit. It was the duty of the Government to speak the plain truth, and it had done so. The Cabinet was ready to co-operate with the committee in trying to discover what economies were possible.

M. Ribot hinted that he would submit a proposal to reduce the tax collectors' commission. His speech made a generally favorable impression.

JOSE MARTI'S BODY IDENTIFIED.

Escort of Spanish Soldiers to San Luis Attacked Four Times.

HAVANA, May 27.--A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says that the body of José Marti, the rebel leader, arrived at that place by train yesterday.

It was escorted by a force of 700 Spanish troops for a distance of forty-two miles, prior to being placed on the train at San Luis.

The escort were attacked four times by insurgents endeavoring to rescue the body from the captors. The rebels were repulsed each time. Four of them were killed and a Spanish Lieutenant was wounded. The body was buried at Santiago de Cuba at 8 o'clock this morning, after it had been fully identified.

A TORPEDO BOAT EXPLOSION.

Twenty Men Mortally Injured on a Vessel Built for Turkey.

BERLIN, May 27.--The torpedo boat built at the Germania wharf, at Kiel, for the Turkish Government, was making her trial trip to Eckernforde to-day, when her boiler exploded.

Six of the crew were instantly killed and fourteen were mortally injured.

PORTE'S REPLY TO THE POWERS.

Armenian Editors Insult the Sultan in an Athens Paper.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27.--The reply of the Porte to the powers in regard to the Armenian administration scheme, submitted by the latter, was ready for delivery last evening, but for some unexplained reason it was suddenly canceled, and a Council of Ministers has been summoned to draw up another document.

ATHENS, May 27.--Two Armenians, editors of The Journal Vatan, have been arrested here for blackmailing the Turkish Minister and publishing articles insulting to the Sultan.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN AGIKENT.

Ninety-five Houses Wrecked and Many Persons Buried in Ruins.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 27.--A violent shock of earthquake was experienced in the village of Agikent, in the district of Baku, yesterday.

Ninety-five houses were wrecked and many inhabitants were buried beneath the ruins.

Earthquakes at Mombassa and Malindi.

ZANZIBAR, May 27.--A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Mombassa yesterday, but no great damage was done. The shock was also felt in the town of Malindi, where several houses were destroyed.

Mexican Clemency to an American.

WASHINGTON, May 27.--Consul General Donnelly, at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, reports that he succeeded, with the help of of our Legation in Mexico City, in obtaining executive clemency for the American citizen, Edward W. Dougherty, who was serving a sentence of seven years in the penitentiary at Monterey for the killing of one Dingman. He was released May 9, upon paying a fine of $650.

American War Ships at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 27.--The Mayor and the members of the Corporation of Southampton visited to-day the United States training ship Alliance, where they were entertained at luncheon. A salute of thirteen guns was fired, and the ship's band played British and American airs. The American war ships that are to take part in the opening of the Baltic Sea Canal are expected to sail hence for Kiel June 5.

Cabinet to Struggle Until Autumn.

LONDON, May 27.--The Cabinet Council held to-day lasted two and a half hours. Lord Rosebery presided. It is understood that the council decided upon a continuance of their bills during the session until Autumn, no matter how small their majority may be. Another conference of the Ministers will be held to-morrow.

Boiler Explosion in Lisbon Harbor.

LISBON, May 27.--The boiler of a steamer employed in the harbor works here exploded to-day. Six persons on the steamer were killed and two men who were passing in a rowboat are missing. The explosion did great damage ashore.

Spanish Cavalry Start for Cuba.

LONDON, May 27.--A dispatch from Madrid to The Pall Mall Gazette says the cavalry regiments which are going to Cuba started for Cadiz, where they will embark to-day. A battalion of infantry which had been ordered to the Philippine Islands has been diverted to Cuba.

New British Cruiser Launched.

LONDON, May 27.--The new British cruiser Terrible was launched in the Clyde to-day. She is of 14,250 tons, with engines of 25,000 horse power, and is expected to develop a speed of 22 knots an hour. She is 538 feet long, 71 feet wide, and has a number of water-tight compartments.

Levee Held by Prince of Wales.

LONDON, May 27.--The Prince of Wales's levee to-day was chiefly a military and diplomatic affair. Among those who attended the levee were the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, and the staff of the embassy.

New Austrian Ambassador to Turkey.

COLOGNE, May 27.--The Gazette says that Baron von Calise, Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, is about to retire, and will be succeeded by Count Julius Andrassy.

Sarah Bernhardt Plays in London.

LONDON, May 27.--Sarah Bernhardt to-night opened her London season at Daly's Theatre in Victorien Sardou's "Gismonda." She received enthusiastic applause.

Informality in the Athens Chamber.

ATHENS, May 27.--The new Chamber of Deputies assembled to-day with the least possible formality. There was no speech from the throne.

Bishop of Davenport at Vatican.

ROME, May 27.--The Pope to-day gave an audience to the Bishop of Davenport, Iowa, who arrived in this city a few days ago.

Argentine Indemnity to Italians.

ROME, May 27.--The Argentine Republic has agreed to pay $5,000 indemnity to the Italians who suffered loss during the revolution of 1893.

THE WEST SIDE RAILROAD FRANCHISE

Some Reflections on the Action of the Aldermen's Railroad Committee.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-morrow, I understand, final action will be taken as to the granting of the franchise for a surface railroad on the King's Bridge Road and other streets and avenues in the upper part of Manhattan Island.

At a meeting recently held the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 6 to 2, reported in favor of granting the franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company. This majority, with one exception, was composed entirely of east-side men, and it would seem that it was their manifest intention to look out for what they considered the interests of their constituents at the expense of the rest of the city, and especially at the expense of the district immediately affected. They said in their report that "at the various public hearings the preponderance of sentiment in favor of the Metropolitan Traction Company was more than noteworthy, and seemed to call for affirmative action favorable to the said company." It calls in no uncertain tone for affirmative action favorable to that company now, and the committee's report does not furnish, nor is it possible that it could furnish, a single legitimate reason why such affirmative action was not taken.

The other general statement, or rather mis-statement--"We feel that it would be for the greatest good through the largest number, to give the grant to the Third Avenue Railroad Company"--will not deceive any one. Is it possible that its authors believe it?

The Third Avenue Railroad Company operates fourteen miles of railroad in this city. The Metropolitan Traction Company operates eighty-one. Is it possible that the patrons of a surface road in New-York City operating fourteen miles of road outnumber the patrons of a railroad which operates eighty-one miles? The Third Avenue Railroad Company already furnishes its east-side patrons with means of transportation to the west side north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street by its lines across One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and on Amsterdam Avenue. Is it then for the greatest good to the greatest number that the Third Avenue Road should have two lines of road running north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on the west side, and that the Metropolitan Traction Company should have none?

And what about this statement: "It does not seem just to the people of the city at large to consider the wishes of those directly interested in the growth of the locality through which the new line of city surface railroad is to traverse."

It strikes me that this idea of justice must have been manufactured expressly for the occasion, and that "the people of the city at large" will consider that the opinions of the property owners and residents along the line of the proposed extensions are entitled to a far more "proper regard" than has been accorded them by this committee.

The reasons for giving this franchise to the Metropolitan Traction Company are too numerous to permit of, and too manifest to require, any enumeration in this brief communication.

In explanation of their action, the arguments, or rather the excuses, set forth by the majority of this railroad committee furnish no reasons why this grant should be made to the corporation whose aims they seem determined to serve in defiance of the expressed wishes of almost every reputable resident of the upper part of Manhattan Island.

ROBERT R. PERKINS.

New-York, May 27, 1895.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Gen. James B. Swain.

Gen. James B. Swain died at his home in Waller Avenue, Sing Sing, N. Y., early yesterday morning. He had been confined to the house about ten days with heart failure.

He was born in New-York City July 30, 1820, but had lived most of his life in Sing Sing. He was the son of James and Jerusha Everts Swain. He leaves a wife and three sons, James, Chellis, and Joseph. On Dec. 23, 1892, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, having rounded out fifty years of married life.

Gen. James B. Swain began life, after leaving school, as an apprentice in a printing office, in 1834. Horace Greeley worked with him. Later, Gen. Swain and Mr. Greeley went into partnership, but separated in 1840. The firm was known as Horace Greeley & Co. They started The Log Cabin. When The Tribune was started, Gen. Swain continued with Mr. Greeley, and afterward left to go into the printing business, and opened an office at Barclay and Greenwich Streets. He soon drifted back into newspaper work, and edited the life and letters of Henry Clay.

He went to Sing Sing to live in 1843, and purchased The Hudson River Chronicle from Edmund G. Sutherland, which he edited and published until 1849, when he returned to The Tribune in the capacity of proofreader. He was later advanced to city editor. During his connection with the Tribune, a strong attachment sprang up between Gen. Swain and Henry J. Raymond. When The New-York Times was started, Mr. Raymond made Gen. Swain city editor. He remained with The Times in different capacities until Mr. Raymond died. While city editor of The Times he initiated the "correspondent system," now so extensively used. For a time he was The Times's Albany correspondent, his nom de plume being "Leo."

During the Frémont campaign he started The Free State Advocate, a political paper. This was followed by another venture, The Albany Statesman. In 1860 he went to Washington as correspondent for The New-York Times, and while there became one of President Lincoln's warm friends.

In 1861 he raised a body of cavalry known as "Scott's Nine Hundred," was chosen Colonel, and with his command went to the front. In 1865 he was on Gov. Fenton's staff, and there earned his title of General.

Gen. Swain was the first man who sent "dummy dispatches" over the telegraph wires in order to hold them for his exclusive use, and thus shut out other correspondents. This was done while he was correspondent for The Tribune, the occasion being the opening of the Erie Railway through to Dunkirk. He and Bayard Taylor were working together, and there was only one wire available for press matter. Gen. Swain saw that unless something was done they might be shut out, and in order to hold the wire he got the operator a copy of the Bible to send. The operator wanted to know what part of it to send. He was told to begin at the beginning and send straight through. When Gen. Swain and Bayard Taylor had their copy ready, the Bible was interrupted long enough to send the message, and then work on the Bible was resumed. In this way the paper secured a "beat."

At another time Gen. Swain and Henry J. Raymond reported a celebration at Plymouth Rock, Plymouth, Mass. There were no telegraph wires in those days, and, in order to save time, a composing room was improvised on the steamer in which the two were to return to New-York. On the way down they wrote up their "story," and by the time they reached the pier in New-York the matter was all in type and locked in forms. These were quickly loaded on a truck and hurried to the office and "run off."

His funeral will take place to-morrow, and the interment will be in the family plot in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

The Rev. D. D. Tompkins McLaughlin.

The Rev. D. D. Tompkins McLaughlin died at Litchfield, Conn., Sunday, at noon. He had been suffering for some time from a complication of troubles, asthma principally. His end was very peaceful.

Dr. McLaughlin was born Oct. 18, 1812, in New-York City, and was a descendant of the well-known Tompkins family. He was fitted for college in this city and at Montclair, N. J. He was graduated from Yale in the class of '34. The class numbered sixty-five at graduation. It is said that only seven of his college classmates survive him. The Rev. Mr. McLaughlin left behind him the record for the highest standing in Greek studies of any student at that institution up to that time. He continued his classical studies in this city in 1834 and 1835. He was one of the pupils at that time of the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., President of the Union Theological Seminary. The brilliancy of the young scholar was remarked then, and a warm friendship began between Dr. Hastings and the student that continued to the day of the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin's death. He was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in 1842, and was ordained as a Presbyterian minister April 16, 1846.

Prior to his ordination Dr. McLaughlin had been engaged in ministerial labors, having supplied the pulpit of the church at New-Windsor, N. Y., from 1845 to 1846, and again during the seven years from 1848 to 1856, he filled the pulpit of a church in Somers, N. Y. He was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church at Sharon, Conn., in 1858.

Dr. McLaughlin married Miss Mary Brownell of Sharon, and she survives him. He accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Morris, N. Y., in 1866, and remained there until he removed to Litchfield, Conn., in 1872. He was pastor of the Congregational Church at Monterey, Mass., from 1873 to 1875, and the following year he preached at the Second Congregational Church at Torrington, Conn. For the next two years he preached in the chapel at East Litchfield, and from 1877 up to the date of his last illness he officiated as Chaplain in the Litchfield County Jail.

It is related of Dr. McLaughlin that he was received into membership by the Rev. Dr. Coxe in the latter's church when Mr. McLaughlin was only twelve years of age. Dr. Coxe is said to have remarked at the time that he was the youngest child he had ever received into the church.

Dr. McLaughlin had for several years been engaged in the versification of the Psalms, and from time to time he had printed the work as it progressed. He took a deep interest in geology and mineralogy, and it is said of his mineralogical collection that it is probably the finest private collection in Connecticut. This will all go to Yale University, as he had often expressed the intention of making that disposition of it. He also left a fine library.

The Rev. Mr. McLaughlin's only child was the late Edward T. McLaughlin, Professor of English Literature in Yale University, who died not long ago. The death of his son was such a shock to the father that he never recovered from it.

The funeral will be from the Litchfield Congregational Church Wednesday afternoon.

Robert H. Clifford.

Robert H. Clifford, who for many years was Chief Clerk of the Department of Public Works, died Sunday night at his home, 309 West Eighty-third Street, from gastritis. His illness was the result of a severe cold, which he contracted about two weeks ago.

Mr. Clifford was born in Ireland sixty-three years ago, and came to this country when a child. In early life he was employed in a mercantile house, and later he became clerk to the Collector of Assessments. He was then made second bookkeeper in the old Sereet Department. When William L. Ely died he succeeded him as the Chief Clerk of the Street Department. When, under the charter of 1871, the old Street Department and the Croton Aqueduct Department were combined, in 1872, as the Department of Public Works, he was retained as Chief Clerk. Mr. Clifford leaves a wife and four daughters.

Mr. Clifford was an old member of Tammany Hall, but refrained from active participation in politics. He was a prominent Free Mason, and one of the most popular members of the Hoboken Turtle Club.

The Rev. Elias N. Crane.

The Rev. Elias N. Crane, a retired Presbyterian clergyman, died Sunday in Elizabeth, aged sixty-eight. He was born at Jamaica, L. I., and was the son of the Rev. J. W. Crane. He graduated from Princeton College forty years ago, his first charge being at Mount Vernon. He became Chaplain in the Christian Commission when the war broke out, and went South. After the war he was Chaplain eighteen years of the Seaman's Friends Society chapel, at Norfolk, and was transferred to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he officiated eight years. Three years ago he was stricken with paralysis. He died at the home of his brother-in-law, William P. Thompson. A brother, John M. Crane, is President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York. A widow survives him.

OBITUARY NOTES.

--William S. Coggeshall, for many years a well-known business man of New-York City, died suddenly at his home at Nyack, N. Y., Sunday, of heart disease. His age was seventy-five years. Mr. Coggeshall was born in Connecticut. For years he was engaged in the furniture business in New-York, being a member of the firm of Warren, Ward & Co. His widow and one daughter, Florence Coggeshall, survive him.

William Ford, aged seventy years, died at his residence in Pelhamville, N. Y., Sunday night. He was a son of the late Charles Fleming Ford, who was a wealthy resident of Paris, Ky. Several years prior to the civil war, the younger Ford removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he became a successful merchant. Owing to the war, however, he became impoverished. After an unsuccessful effort to redeem his lost fortune, he came North, and has since lived at Pelhamville.

--Joshua Cornwell died at Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y., Sunday evening, aged nearly eighty-two years. He was a prominent Quaker. Mr. Cornwell was a resident of Highland Mills for sixty-five years, accumulated a large estate, and was the leading man of this section for many years. Financial reverses overtook him, and a few years ago he was obliged to surrender all his property.

--Dr. Henry P. Hall died at Jamestown, N. Y., Sunday afternoon, from a complication of diseases. He was sixty years old. He was a prominent citizen of this place and a well-known Democrat, being on the Board of Pension Examiners, having been appointed by the present Administration. He was the surgeon of the Erie Railroad.

--William Henry Keeler, Assistant General Manager of the Union News Company, died Sunday morning at his home, 705 Newark Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., of congestion of the brain and blood poisoning, after an illness of four months. He was born in Jersey City in 1838. He leaves a wife and seven children.

--Goldsmith W. Hewitt, who was a member of the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses, died at his home in Birmingham, Ala., at noon yesterday, aged sixty-one. Mr. Hewitt was a prominent lawyer and one of the foremost men of Alabama.

--Ex-State Senator Eli W. Brown, for thirty years a prominent Democratic politician and journalist, died Sunday of Bright's disease at Frankfort, Ind. Three years ago he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Ninth Indiana District.

--Mrs. Grace Cleveland Lansing, wife of Livingston Lansing, died yesterday at Canandaigua, N. Y. She was the daughter of Bishop Cleveland Coxe.

PRIZES GIVEN AT COOPER UNION

Rewards to Young Women and Young Men for Drawing, Painting, Illustrating, and Designing.

The Art Department of Cooper Union was crowded last night with visitors, who were there to see the work done by the young men and women of the schools.

Mrs. Susan N. Carter is Principal of the Woman's Art School, which has the following departments and teachers: Oil Painting--Teachers: R. Swain Gifford and J. Alden Weir. Life and Cast Drawing--W. L. Metcalf. Pen-and-Ink Illustration--Charles A. Vanderhoff. Antique Drawing--J. H. Twachtman. First Year Designing--Miss E. A. Talbot. Second Year Designing--Miss M. A. Sheldon.

The A. A. Low, Frederick A. Lane, Robert C. Goodhue, and Trustees' prizes and silver and bronze medals were awarded as follows:

Drawings from Life.--Prize of $25 in gold, to Lily O'Ryan; silver medal, to Katharine S. Vilas; bronze medal, to Julie Victor, and honorable mention, to Jennie S. Clinton.

Drawing from the Antique.--For full length, silver medal, to Jessie M. Leith; for heads, silver medal to Grace T. Browne; for full length, bronze medal, to Alberta L. Struble; for heads, bronze medal, to Ellen M. Freeman, and honorable mention, to Kate Guthrie, Louise F. Abbott, and Emma G. Platt.

Pen and Ink Illustration.--Bronze medal, to Mary H. Seymour; bronze medal, to Lillian C. Steinert, and honorable mention to Gertrude C. Underhill.

Oil Painting.--Bronze medal, to Emma H. Haynes, and bronze medal to Mary A. Sheldon.

First Year Designing.--Silver medal, to Anna Olsson; bronze medal, to Juliette E. Delfée, and honorable mention, to Mary L. Day, Sara B. Vilas, and Isabel C. Smith.

Second Year Designing.--Prize of $25 in gold, to Juliet B. Seaman; silver medal, to E. May Adams, and honorable mention to Edna E. Underhill, S. Elizabeth Woodward, Gertrude E. Clark, and Charlotte L. Stiles.

A number of the young women who did not receive prizes have been making "pin money" by selling their pen-and-ink illustrations to the illustrated weeklies. Miss C. Huckel has sold about ten of her pictures during the year to first-class weeklies.

Prizes were awarded to the young men as follows:

Mechanical Drawing--$15 in gold for mechanical drawing to Emanuel Hollander, and gold medals to John A. Dietz, Jr., and Walter M. Mohr.

Cast Drawing--$15in gold, to Richard Scherpf.

Form Drawing--$10 in gold, to Henry Fritz.

The prize from the Mitchell Vance Company, a bronze art figure, for the best student in ornamental drawing, was given to Hugo Weigert.

Prizes of drawing material were given for mechanical drawing to N. C. Cook, and for architectural drawing to E. B. Atkins.

The following received honorable mention:

Cast Drawing--John F. Ascherl, Otto Frieling, Traugott Hampe, William Koehler, Henry J. Oberhaus, and Henry Scheele.

Form Drawing--Otto Burhals, Henry Lambert, and Louis Montegolfi.

Decorative Designing--Jacob Betz, John Boland, W. R. Cole, F. W. Creighton, P. F. Dombkewicz, Charles Flocke, Louis Ganzfried, Edgeworth Greene, R. A. Hentschell, P. A. Hillenbrand, Edward Hoersch, August Meckel, Ralph Morton, Jacob Paulli, William Rau, C. Schaffer, Joseph Seidelsky, C. O. Tessler, and M. F. Tessler.

Ornamental Drawing--Louis I. Berkowitsch, William Gruener, Theodore Hahn, Ernst Mantz, Frank Phillip, August Pfeiffer, Frank Ringleber, Adolf Schaffer, Charles Treu, and Frederick Werner.

Rudimental Drawing--Ferd C. Bruninghaus, Arnold Cohen, Louis D. Mayer, William Schneider, Charles S. Schnepp, George Schule, John Swanberg, and George F. Wettlin.

Architectural Drawing--John N. Lloyd, Herman G. Metzger, and Boyd A. Townsend.

Elementary Architectural Drawing--Carl Creamer, Louis Mohr, Emanuel Petrikat, Frederick G. C. Smith, and John H. Vorbach.

Mechanical Drawing--George W. Watts.

Elementary Mechanical Drawing--Henry Asmus, Francis N. Cavagnaro, Edward Crabtree, John Dobek, William Hamm, Louis Hoffman, Sr., Louis Hoffman, Jr., and Eugene Zipprich.

Perspective Drawing--Louis Leining, Peter H. Raub, and Frederick G. Ripp.

Among those present were Recorder Goff and son, Edward Cooper, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Armstrong, the Misses Vilas, Mr. and Mrs. Drexel, the Rev. Mr. Perkins, Edward Hewitt, and Miss Goff.

Cameron--Baldwin.

FLUSHING, L. I., May 27.--The marriage of Miss May Taylor Baldwin, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Baldwin, and granddaughter of the late Wickliffe E. Baldwin and of Jacob D. Vermilye, to the Rev. Leroy Learned Cameron, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Paul, Minn., took place at noon to-day in the First Reformed Church of Flushing. The Rev. Dr. James Demorest officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Abbott French.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin, en train, trimmed with chiffon and pearls, over veil was of tulle, and she carried lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Miss Jennie T. Vermilye and Miss M. Louise Kennedy of New-Jersey, and Miss Ilka M. Howells and Miss Elinor H. Scott of Flushing. The Rev. Carl W. Scovel of St. Paul was the best man, and E. B. Baker, the Rev. H. Grant Person, and the Rev. John Calhoun were the ushers.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 63 Jamaica Avenue. One hundred and fifty guests were invited. Clark of New-York served the wedding breakfast.

Talked of More State Committeemen.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Club met last night and discussed the project of an increase in the number of the State Committeemen.

There is now one from each Congressional district, and one additional member, who represents the colored Republican voters. Various propositions were made as to an increased representation. One proposition was to have each Assembly district represented; another, each Senate district, and another each county, with the exception of those counties having a number of Congressional districts, which would be still represented on the Congressional district basis. The matter was referred to a committee of five.

Documents will be sent out to-day by certain anti-Platt elements, calling attention to the advantage that can be gained by the party if the State Committee is made larger.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool May 17, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Anchored outside Sandy Hook Bar at 12:17 A. M.

Superb Decoration Day Excursion from Foot Liberty Street.

To Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback Railroad, via Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Five hours in the Pennsylvania mountains. An exhilarating ride through a picturesque region. Special train, with lunch car, leaves station foot Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M. and Brooklyn from annex station, foot Fulton Street, at 8:15 A. M. Fare from New-York, $2.25; from Brooklyn, $2.40.--Adv.

A BURLESQUE OF "HAMLET"

E. J. Henley Appears in an Exhibition Designed for the Summer Entertainment of Human Beings.

Between ten and eleven years ago Mr. Edward J. Henley made his first appearance in New-York in the theatre at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, as principal actor in a burlesque of "The Corsican Brothers." The event is dimly, but sadly, remembered by a few persons.

In the interval Mr. Henley has been seen by this community in many lights. He has been long accounted a forcible and effective representative of stage villains. He has tried his hand, however, at all sorts of parts, and has often failed, but when the failure has been due directly to the limitations of his art, and not to some extraneous influence, it has invariably been an honorable failure that has carried some sort of distinction with it. For, in his best moods, he has revealed high ambition as well as talent. Lately he has been doing admirable work--presenting a truthful, powerful, and picturesque study of human nature--in the Mark Twain play. Why, in the circumstances, he heeded the mistaken advice which led him back to burlesque it is difficult to understand.

Good travesty or burlesque is a perfectly legitimate and wholesome form of stage entertainment; but bad burlesque is worse than nothing. When it is ill done it is unbearable. The qualities of a successful protagonist in the kind of burlesque that now prevails are perfectly well known, and it is equally well known that Mr. Henley does not possess them. He has none of the personal humor of Mr. Dixey, or Mr. Goodwin, or the late Fred Leslie. His touch is not light, his manner never suggests pleasantry. He cannot sing, and his dancing steps are as heavy as lead.

Nevertheless Mr. Henley appeared again in burlesque last night, and in the same theatre in which he made his first unhappy experiment. The piece was called "Hamlet II.," and Mr. Grattan Donnelly wrote it, while Mr. Homer Tourjee composed the incidental music. There are a few gleams of elemental humor in the thing, but in general it is dull and wearisome. But, unfortunately, most burlesques are poor stuff, and their success or failure in entertaining the public depends on the actors.

The very best acting in this performance is done by Kate Davis, who, in the rôle of the Queen of Denmark, imitates a drunken woman to the life. It is just the sort of thing to be seen any morning in a police court. The dialogue seems to be a compound of all the local slang of the last ten years. The jests are few and appallingly bad.

Yet there are high-flown passages which indicate that the author takes himself seriously. The players, for instance, are represented by a bridge jumper, a prize fighter, and a soubrette who has been divorced eleven times in ten years. Hamlet is splendidly cynical in his abhorrence and denunciation of them, and quite touching in his expression of grief because of the degradation of the drama.

But, to take Mr. Grattan Donnelly as seriously as he takes himself, the drama cannot be degraded, even by Mr. Grattan Donnelly. And as for the jumper and the prize fighter, they have at least done something which explains, if it does not excuse, their public exhibition, while for much of last night's exhibition no rational explanation is possible.

A number of esteemed performers, who won public recognition years ago--some of them many years ago--are associated with Mr. Henley and Kate Davis. Catharine Lewis, Florence Ellis, John Bunney, Jacques Kruger, and George Broderick have had their triumphs. No new ones fell to their share last night. It is a shame to make Mr. Bunney try to sing.

Koster and Bial's.

About every string in the variety harp is touched during the performance at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, this week, and not only is the programme an unusually varied one, but several of the numbers on it are of much more than ordinary interest and excellence. Last night the temperature of the big theatre was exactly at the comfort point, and the audience, though not a particularly large one, enjoyed itself immensely.

Of course the enthusiasm reached its height during the time while those most amazing of athletes, the Craggs, were on the stage--or in the air above it, rather, for it is there they choose to remain at least two out of every three minutes while their contest with gravitation and other such trifles is in progress. Their agility is simply miraculous, and their strength considerably greater than that of flesh-and-blood men has any right to be.

The majestic Harriet Vernon seemed to rank next the Craggs in popular favor. Her songs were cordially applauded, and in a charming medley, which she sang in response to a prolonged recall, she displayed a surprising amount of vivacity and humor. Her voice is as good as ever, her costumes are as radiant, and her outlines as fine as Rubens's or Titian's.

The Merilees sisters, the wire-walking Meers boys, the two troops of trained dogs, and judicious selections from all three series of "living pictures" were other notable features of the evening's entertainment.

A New Comic Opera in Boston.

BOSTON, May 27.--"The Sphinx," a new comic opera, the book by William Maynadier Browne, the music by Lewis S. Thompson, was produced at the Tremont Theatre to-night. The cast included Marie Millard as Hathor, the Spirit of the Sphinx; Edwin Stevens as Prof. Papyrus, Tallmadge Baldwin as Timmins, his valet; Walter Allen as a magician, and J. Aldrich Libbey as a sheik. Laura Joyce Bell, Christie Macdonald, and Mamie Morse also had prominent parts.

The scenes are laid, first, at a ladies' seminary in Cairo; second, at the foot of the great Sphinx, and finally, in a camp of the Bedouins at an oasis in the desert. The girls of the seminary and the professor happen in the Sphinx neighborhood at the same time. The former are about to elope with the troupe of Bedouins, first are required to answer riddles propounded by Hathor. But, while this is going on, Hathor becomes smitten with Papyrus. By the decree of fate she is compelled to put to him a brand-new conundrum, and he is to answer in a minute or she will be blown to dust.

He apparently fails to meet the test, but just before the curtain falls, it is discovered that he has unconsciously solved the riddle.

Miss Achurch Changes Managers.

Miss Janet Achurch will not be managed by F. C. Whitney during her appearances at Hoyt's Theatre next week. The actress and her manager could not agree as to terms, and so she took the management in her own hands, and engaged Thomas Namack to look after her business interests. Miss Achurch has engaged Miss Eleanor Merron for her company, which includes William Harcourt, Wallace Shaw, Albert Gran, and Jennie Weathersby. "In the Season," a one-act play which is to precede "Forget-Me-Not," is said to have been a big success abroad. It has been running for four months in London, and is the work of Langdon Elwyn Mitchell, a son of Dr. Weir Mitchell of London. During the latter half of the week Miss Achurch will be seen as Nora in "A Doll's House."

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

The final week of the season at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, began last night with the presentation by Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre Company of "An Ideal Husband." The bright lines of the comedy were enjoyed by a large audience, and the work of the actors was frequently rewarded with well merited applause. During the week the company will be seen in "Fortune" and "The Wife."

"A Genuine Gentleman" in Brooklyn.

"A Genuine Gentleman," a play by Augustus Heege, was produced in Brooklyn last night. Mr. Heege gave to the stage an original character in the Americanized Swede, and his portrayal of this personage will be recalled by those who saw it in "Yon Yonson." In his new play Mr. Heege has developed and rounded out this character, and it is on the whole a much more artistic and consistent performance. The play tells the story of an ambitious young Swede--a graduate of the famous Upsala University--who has left his native land to make his fortune in America. The many humorous situations were well received, and the play, which is a very creditable piece of dramatic work, may be set down as an emphatic popular success.

Willard's London Theatre.

We all knew that John Hare was coming to America next year with a company of actors, but we did not know that he intended to retire from London management before he came. We had also been expecting Mr. Willard back. But news comes now that Hare has given up the Garrick Theatre in London, and that Willard takes possession of it Sept. 1.

A New American Melodrama.

PITTSBURG, May 27.--"The Red Queen," a new melodrama, written by James W. McGarey of this city, who also acted an important part, was produced to-night at the Bijou Theatre. It was well received. The cast included George A. D. Johnson, Kate Tancray, Benjamin Horning, W. H. Turner, Mamie Egbert, Marie Taylor Johnson, and Thomas McGrath.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

--Tony Pastor's.--Vesta Tilley entered on the last week of her engagement at Tony Pastor's Theatre last night, and sang several new songs, to the delight of a large and admiring audience. Of course, Miss Tilley was the great attraction, but Mr. Pastor has surrounded her with a variety company which is a treat by itself. Among the popular favorites whose acts call for special mention are: E. M. Hall, banjoist and comedian; the Burt Sisters, in "Broadway Swells"; and Dicks and Wade, in their original creation, "You Don't Say So."

--Keith's Union Square.--Ena Bertoldi, the contortionist, made her first appearance at the Union Square Theatre yesterday, and became a favorite with the patrons of the house at once. Robert Fulgona, the "transformation singer," made his debut in New-York, and proved a success from the moment of his appearance. Many high class vaudeville stars are in the bill this week, and the entertainment never flags for want of interest.

--Harlem Opera House.--The last week of the season at the Harlem Opera House began last night with the presentation of "Pudd'n Head Wilson," with Frank Mayo and all the members of the original cast. A large audience witnessed the play, and was quite as generous in its applause as were those at the Herald Square Theatre during the run which has just closed at that house.

--Proctor's Theatre.--The continuous performance at Proctor's this week is one of the best that has been given at this house since it was devoted to vaudeville. The artists include: Collyer and Mack, Hill and Hull, Frank Oates Rose, in his illustrated entertainment called "Thro' London with Dickens," Knox Wilson, Maud Nugent, and a number of other specialty stars.

--American Theatre.--Chauncey Olcott, in his Irish play, "The Irish Artist," appeared at the American Theatre for a week's engagement last night. The comedian's songs were received with quite as much enthusiasm on the west side as they have created on the east side, and a prosperous season seems

HENLEY CREW'S LAST ROW

Will Leave Ithaca for New-York This Morning.

CORNELL'S CHANCE OF WINNING GOOD

Courtney Says the Crew's Work Is Nine Seconds Behind Record Time—To Train on the Paris.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 27.—Sunday there was no crew practice, but the members of the Henley crew were occupied in bidding their friends good-bye and in packing their effects in preparation for the European trip. But, while they were lounging about at their ease, Coach Courtney was hard at work in the boathouse, preparing the shells for to-day's practice and race. Just what went on behind the closed doors of the boathouse is probably known to two people only—Coach Courtney and his Detroit friend, who is anxious to have his new invention in oarlocks tried by the Cornell oarsmen. No one else was admitted, and two distinguished professors of the university even were turned away from the doors.

Preparations have been completed for the departure of the crew to-morrow. The special Cornell excursion train will leave at 1 o'clock, and at 11:45 in the morning a procession will be formed on the university campus to escort the crew to the station.

The procession will be headed by the University Cadet Band; the Glee Club will also be in line, and the crew men will be drawn in carriages. The rest of the line will be made up of students whose chief contribution to the celebration will possibly be some exceedingly vigorous Cornell calls. The line will march about the campus, and it is probable that short speeches will be made by prominent professors. It is expected that the march down town will be a continued ovation for the departing oarsmen, for the people of Ithaca are as intensely interested in Cornell's fortunes upon the water as are the students themselves.

The ovation will not end at Ithaca, however, but will be kept up all the way to New-York, and until the Paris is out of sight of land. The men will certainly receive plenty of this kind of encouragement.

Coach Courtney was asked as to the probable effect of the sea voyage on the men. "As I have never been the other side of Sandy Hook myself," he said, "I am not in a position to speak as to that. I presume, however, that we won't do much for the first day or two. After that if the boys are feeling well, we will have some light training on the ship in order to keep in condition. Space has been provided and arrangements made for this if it should prove feasible. I hope that the men will reach the other side feeling well and hearty and ready to begin work in earnest."

Courtney is exceedingly wroth with the correspondents who have been sending out stories of remarkably fast time in the practices. He declares that he has stated the time accurately in every race and trial spin, and says that if people are unwilling to accept his statements they should take the time for themselves, and not send out misleading statements.

"The fastest time that the Henley crew has made over the mile and 550 yard course," said Mr. Courtney, emphatically, "is 6:55, four seconds slower than the Henley record, and probably when you take the difference between the two courses into account eight or nine seconds slower."

Last year the Leander Club won the grand challenge cup in 7:12, so that, unless the Britons have something considerably more rapid to produce this year, Cornell's chances would seem to be bright. Still, it is yet too early for speculations on Cornell's prospects to be of much use.

The cold rain that fell all the morning here stopped about noon and promptly at the regular practice hour the Henley men, with the exception of Hall, who has not yet returned from his visit home, were on hand for their final practice on Lake Cayuga. The men were rowing in the following order: Stroke—Hamilton; No. 7—Louis; No. 6—Dyer; No. 5—Fennell; No. 4—Freeborn; No. 3—Hager; No. 2—Spillman; bow—Matthews. The racing shell had been unrigged preparatory to shipment, and both crews went out in heavy boats, an arrangement that put them more on equal terms than they have been in previous races.

The two crews were followed to the starting point by a dozen steamers loaded with students and visitors who had braved the north wind for a final look at the Henley crew. When the starting point of the course was reached, the boats were headed down the lake and the race began. The Henleyites got away first and gained a quarter of a length on the start. The other eight buckled to their work, however, and soon made up the difference. Both crews were rowing forty-eight strokes per minute, and it looked as though they were making fast time, although, as a matter of fact, the rough water and the heavy wind made this an impossibility. For two-thirds of the distance the two boats were nose and nose, and the sixteen men were rowing together as though they were all following the same stroke. As the finish appeared in view, however, the Henley men put forth an extra effort and gradually drew away from their antagonists, crossing the line a length ahead. Coach Courtney's watch said 7:12, which was excellent time for the weather.

The men rowed leisurely back to the boathouse, and as they passed the various steamers the Cornell yell was given for both the Henley and the American crew. As soon as the boathouse was reached the work of packing up and preparing for the departure to-morrow was begun.

Relatives and out-of-town friends of several of the oarsmen, as well as a number of alumni, were on the steamers to-day, and it is safe to say that with the help of these reinforcements and the citizens of Ithaca the students will give the Henley crew a send-off to-morrow that none of its members will ever forget. The departing oarsmen held a sort of reception after dinner this evening, receiving the congratulations and good wishes of their friends, but at 10 o'clock they were packed off to bed to prepare by a sound sleep for the trip to New-York to-morrow.

Arthur Kull Rowing Club Troubles.

ELIZABETH, May 27.—There seems to be no hope of saving the Arthur Kull Rowing Association of this city from going to smash, as its debts are so heavy that the entire property will have to be sold by a receiver in order to pay the creditors. A conservative estimate of the value of the association's property does not place it at more than $20,000, and it will not bring anything like these figures at a public sale. Several of its prominent members said to-day that there was nothing left for the club to do but disband after the receiver is appointed. Some of the members talk of purchasing the boathouse at the sale and forming a select club devoted purely to aquatic sports. The handsome clubhouse and fine grounds will be abandoned to their fate. The Arthur Kulls were incorporated July 21, 1879. The Judge P. H. Gilhooly, School Commissioner D. G. Moore, James A. Hand, Superintendent of the National Storage Company; H. W. Deidrick, and George Rodgers. It had a prosperous career for several years.

HARNESS RACERS IN PLENTY.

Big List of Entries for the Fleetwood June Meeting.

For the second time this year the Driving Club of New-York has been rewarded for its enterprise. The purses opened last February for the Grand Circuit meeting in August were more liberally patrónized than any similar events had ever been before. Now comes an additional proof that "old Fleetwood" is popular with the owners and trainers.

For the Spring meeting which is to be held at the Morrisania track from June 11 to 14, eleven classes were recently opened. Entries to these closed last Tuesday, and the list was completed on Saturday. It includes 167 nominations in all, by far the largest lot ever secured at this early season. The quality of the trotters and pacers that will be here in two weeks promises some capital sport to open the regular campaign for the sulkies in this city.

The list is as follows:

2:24 Trot.—Hussar, b. h., by Sweepstakes; W. A. Wynn, Far Rockaway, N. Y. Snip Nose, b. m., by Cyclone; I. B. Fleming, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Maggie Campbell, br. m., by Pamlico; A. Merrefield, Arlington, Md. Prince Albert, s. g., by Greenwich; Samuel B. Nelson, Richmond, Va. Boston, b. g., by Don Wilkes; E. S. Clayton, Norfolk, Va. Alexie Sherman, br. m., by Sherman; H. J. McLeod, Buffalo, N. Y. Cecil Wilkes, blk. g., by Gambetta Wilkes; M. R. Higbee, Wichita, Kan. Falkland, b. h., by Jay Bird; Charles Nolan, Centre Square, Montgomery County, Penn. McKean, by Volunteer; James S. Murray, Chester, N. Y. Hattie Bell, b. m., by Brown Wilkes; W. D. Althouse, Phoenixville, Penn. Quality, b. m., by Electioneer; William Simpson, New-York City. D. S., g. g., by Rex Magnus; S. Garst, Providence, R. I. Billy Ackerson, b. g., by Squire Talmage, and Nellie Alfred, b. m., by Alfred G.; George W. Haight, Savannah, Ga. Jube, b. g., by Stillman; Theodore L. Arthur, Parkville, N. Y. Angelus, s. g., by Whitby; A. J. Haws, Johnstown, Penn. Tom Scott, g. g., by Nutwood; William H. Brooks, Mount Eden Stock Farm, N. Y. Ruprecht, br. h., by Favorite Wilkes; Hudson River Stock Farm, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Doctor C., b. g., by Clayford; A. J. Detch, Philadelphia, Penn. Tom Judge, b. g., and Aerolite, ch. m.; A. P. McDonald, Albany, N. Y. Kathleen, b. m., by Stranger, and Glenwood, br. g., by Glencue; Thomas H. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Julia O., b. m., by Kentucky Wilkes; M. C. Stone, Washington. Hindes W., b. m., by Greenbush King, and Baron Crisp, b. g., by Baron Wilkes; William Scattergood, Philadelphia Driving Park, Philadelphia, Penn. Nutshell, b. m., by Bayonne Prince; E. R. Bowne, North Branch, N. J. Lizzie H., b. m., by Winooski; C. E. Swan, Norwalk, Conn.

2:14 Pace.—Queen Gothard, b. m., by St. Gothard; W. J. Shepherd, Shepherdstown, West Va. Budd Doble, b. g., by Indianapolis; Academy Hotel Stables, Baltimore, Md. Guesswork, by g., by Egbert; Theodore L. Arthur, Parkville, N. Y. Lutie Strathmore, s. m., by Strathmore, and Alhambra, blk. h., by Legal Tender; A. J. Haws, Johnstown, Penn. Robert C., b. g., by Thorndale Mol; Robert C. Richardson, Churchville, Md. Charley B., ch. g.; L. H. Hurd, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Peter Piper, b. g., by Nantucket; J. R. Costen, Cincinnati, Ohio. Maud P., g. m.; Frank Carroll, Baltimore, Md.

2:23 Trot.—Fanny Martin, b. m., by Apalka; W. J. Shepherd, Shepherdstown, West Va. Fritz Wagner, b. h., by Sweepstakes; W. A. Wynn, Far Rockaway, L. I. Prince Purdy, b. g., by Havelock; E. S. Clayton, Norfolk, Va. Idolette, ch. m., by Peter Pendar; Charles Nolan, Centre Square, Montgomery County, Penn. St. Albans, blk. h., by King Wilkes; F. T. Higgins, Linden, N. J. Maud L., br. m., by Hipton; M. E. Ryan, Brooklyn, N. Y. Kitty Cobb, br. m., sire unknown; Aaron Fowler, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Benny W., gr. g., sire unknown; S. Garst, Providence, R. I. Clara C., b. m., by Polonius; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga. Silver Mark, b. g., by Postmark; George A. Singerly, Philadelphia, Penn. Agatha, b. m.; A. B. Commings, Harrisburg, Penn. Musquetoon, b. g., by McEwen; George W. Haight, Savannah, Ga. Postmaster, b. g., by George Wilkes; George W. Haight, Savannah, Ga. Cilica B., b. g., by McMican, and Harry Brooks, s. g., by Wilton; A. P. McDonald, Albany, N. Y. Bay Light, b. g., by Starlight; George H. Martin, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Jessie Clark, b. m., by Norwood Star; John Monaghan, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Senator, b. g.; Frank S. Tearney, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Onondaga, b. g., by Antonio; William H. Wilkins, White Plains, N. Y. Lulu, b. m., by Bayonne Prince; W. H. H. Achuff, Philadelphia, Penn.

2:15 Trot.—San Pedro, bl. g., Del Sur; I. B. Fleming, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Arena, b. h., by Alcantara; J. W. Knox, Guttenberg, N. J. Gretchen, br. m., by Schuyler; F. W. Smith, Haverhill, Mass. Merman, b. h., by McEwen; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga. Queen Alfred, b. m., by Alfred G.; Hill Stock Farm, Dallas, Texas. Clara K., b. m., by Clarion Chief; H. T. Moore, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Lottie M., gr. m., by Grey Harry; H. H. Longstreet, Matawan, N. J.

2:10 Pace.—Queen Gothard, b. m., by St. Gothard; W. J. Shepherd, Shepherdstown, West Va. Susie G., b. m., by Little Henry; M. R. Higbee, Wichita, Kan. Whirligig, br. f., by Wilton; W. D. Rider, Cambridgeborough, Penn. Paul, ch. g., by Bald Hamet; F. W. Smith, Haverhill, Mass. Gil Curry, gr. g., by Almont Boy; Charles Haley, Allston, Mass. Lena Hill, blk. m., by William H. Hill; Hill Stock Farm, Dallas, Texas. Rebus, b. g., by Chesterwood; Academy Hotel Stables, Baltimore, Md. Angie D., b. m., by Mikagan; G. A. Goodrich, Shelbyville, Ind. Robert C., b. g., by Thorndale Idol; Robert C. Richardson, Churchville, Md. Fred K., blk. g., by Shadeland Onward; D. B. Van Dusen, Richmondville N. Y.

2:27 Trot.—Fanny Martin, b. m., by Apalka; W. J. Shepherd, Shepherdstown, West Va. Prince Albert, s. g., by Greenwich; Samuel B. Nelson, Richmond, Va. Anna Mace, gr. m., by Robert McGregor; Mrs. W. H. McCarthy, New-York City. Bay Line, b. g., by Chichester; E. S. Clayton, Norfolk, Va. Clodis, b. m., by Confusion; Charles Nolan, Centre Square, Montgomery County, Penn. Fairport, ch. g., by Burridge Horse; William S. Dunlay, Brooklyn, N. Y. Freedom, b. h., by Sable Wilkes; Elmer E. Stevens, New-York City. Eda Orr, b. m., by Atwood; Prospect Farm, Newburg, N. Y. Mc-Kean, b. s., by Volunteer; James S. Murray, Chester, N. Y. Benny W., gr. g.; S. Grant, Providence, R. I. Sacaza, b. h., by Robert McGregor; W. H. McCarthy, New-York City. Orphan Boy, ch. g., by Jim E.; Hill Stock Farm, Dallas, Texas. Allentown, b. g.; Academy Hotel Stables, Baltimore, Md. Lottie, b. m., by Alhambra; A. B. Cummings, Harrisburg, Penn. Oakland Prince, b. g., by Frontina, and Sally, ch. m., by Jim Lambert; George W. Haight, Savannah, Ga. Gleason, b. g., by Robert E. Lee; Master William H. Brooks, Mount Eden Stock Farm, N. Y. Dr. C., b. g., by Clayford; A. J. Detach, Philadelphia, Penn. Salute, b. h., by Overstreet Wilkes; John V. N. Willis, Belle Meade, N. J. Queen Tempo, g. m., by Poco Tempo; C. Q. Weeks, Island Park, Albany, N. Y. On Time, b. g., by Polonius; P. H. Hanley, Jersey City, N. J. Chris Lang, br. h., by Sable Wilkes; John McGuire, New-York City. Prince B., blk. g., by New-York; L. H. Hurd, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Edith F., b. m., by Stephen A. Douglas; John Daly, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Bay Light, b. g., by Starlight; George H. Martin, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Senator, b. g.; Frank S. Tearney, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Onondaga, b. g., by Antonio; William H. Wilkins, White Plains, N. Y. Lulu, b. m., by Bayonne Prince; W. H. H. Achuff, Philadelphia, Penn.

2:18 Trot.—Little Tobe, b. h., by Pamlico; A. Merrefield, Arlington, Md. Hundley, ch. g., by Harkaway; E. S. Clayton, Norfolk, Va. Nelly D., b. m., by Toodles; W. J. Shepherd, Shepherdstown, West Va. Brunhilde, gr. m., by Viking; F. W. Smith, Haverhill, Mass. Katherine S., rn. m., by Messenger Chief; George A. Singerly, Philadelphia, Penn. Soudan, b. g., by Combat, and Billie C., b. g., by Middleton, Jr.; Academy Hotel Stables, Baltimore, Md. Frank S., ch. g., by Madrid; A. B. Cummings, Harrisburg, Penn. Chance, b. g., by Mohican; A. J. Haws, Johnstown, Penn. Alice Wilkes, b. m., by Alcantara; A. P. McDonald, Albany, N. Y. Pat-My-Boy, gr. g., by Hinder Wilkes; William Scattergood, Philadelphia, Penn. Highland Lassie, gr. m., by Young Highland Chief; Jacob Secourt, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y. Queen Alfred, b. m., by Alfred G.; Hill Stock Farm, Dallas, Texas. Clara K., b. m., by Clarion Chief; H. T. Moore, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Lottie M., gr. m., by Grey Harry; H. H. Longstreet, Matawan, N. J.

2:10 Pace.—Queen Gothard, b. m., by St. Gothard; W. J. Shepherd, Shepherdstown, West Va. Susie G., b. m., by Little Henry; M. R. Higbee, Wichita, Kan. Whirligig, br. f., by Wilton; W. D. Rider, Cambridgeborough, Penn. Paul, ch. g., by Bald Hamet; F. W. Smith, Haverhill, Mass. Gil Curry, gr. g., by Almont Boy; Charles Haley, Allston, Mass. Lena Hill, blk. m., by William H. Hill; Hill Stock Farm, Dallas, Texas. Rebus, b. g., by Chesterwood; Academy Hotel Stables, Baltimore, Md. Angie D., b. m., by Mikagan; G. A. Goodrich, Shelbyville, Ind. Robert C., b. g., by Thorndale Idol; Robert C. Richardson, Churchville, Md. Fred K., blk. g., by Shadeland Onward; D. B. Van Dusen, Richmondville N. Y.

2:27 Trot.—Fanny Martin, b. m., by Apalka; W. J. Shepherd, Shepherdstown, West Va. Prince Albert, s. g., by Greenwich; Samuel B. Nelson, Richmond, Va. Anna Mace, gr. m., by Robert McGregor; Mrs. W. H. McCarthy, New-York City. Bay Line, b. g., by Chichester; E. S. Clayton, Norfolk, Va. Clodis, b. m., by Confusion; Charles Nolan, Centre Square, Montgomery County, Penn. Fairport, ch. g., by Burridge Horse; William S. Dunlay, Brooklyn, N. Y. Freedom, b. h., by Sable Wilkes; Elmer E. Stevens, New-York City. Eda Orr, b. m., by Atwood; Prospect Farm, Newburg, N. Y. McKean, b. s., by Volunteer; James S. Murray, Chester, N. Y. Benny W., gr. g.; S. Grant, Providence, R. I. Sacaza, b. h., by Robert McGregor; W. H. McCarthy, New-York City. Orphan Boy, ch. g., by Jim E.; Hill Stock Farm, Dallas, Texas. Allentown, b. g.; Academy Hotel Stables, Baltimore, Md. Lottie, b. m., by Alhambra; A. B. Cummings, Harrisburg, Penn. Oakland Prince, b. g., by Frontina, and Sally, ch. m., by Jim Lambert; George W. Haight, Savannah, Ga. Gleason, b. g., by Robert E. Lee; Master William H. Brooks, Mount Eden Stock Farm, N. Y. Dr. C., b. g., by Clayford; A. J. Detach, Philadelphia, Penn. Salute, b. h., by Overstreet Wilkes; John V. N. Willis, Belle Meade, N. J. Queen Tempo, g. m., by Poco Tempo; C. Q. Weeks, Island Park, Albany, N. Y. On Time, b. g., by Polonius; P. H. Hanley, Jersey City, N. J. Chris Lang, br. h., by Sable Wilkes; John McGuire, New-York City. Prince B., blk. g., by New-York; L. H. Hurd, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Edith F., b. m., by Stephen A. Douglas; John Daly, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Bay Light, b. g., by Starlight; George H. Martin, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Jessie Clark, b. m., by Norwood Star; John Monaghan, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Senator, b. g.; Frank S. Tearney, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Onondaga, b. g., by Antonio; William H. Wilkins, White Plains, N. Y. Lulu, b. m., by Bayonne Prince; W. H. H. Achuff, Philadelphia, Penn.

2:15 Trot.—San Pedro, bl. g., Del Sur; I. B. Fleming, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Arena, b. h., by Alcantara; J. W. Knox, Guttenberg, N. J. Gretchen, br. m., by Schuyler; F. W. Smith, Haverhill, Mass. Merman, b. h., by McEwen; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga

EXAMINE THE KOEHLER TWINS

Doctors Think at Present It Would Not Be Wise to Separate Them by an Operation.

The partnership between the Misses Koehler and its probable duration were explained and discussed before nearly 300 members of the Medical Society of the County of New-York last night.

As told in The New-York Times on April 18, Mrs. J. Koehler, wife of an employe of the Union League Club, became, on April 16, the mother of girls who were joined back to back by a ligament, which may or may not cover the base of the spinal cord of one or both of the children.

Dr. S. Tynberg, who ushered the twins into the world, went to the Academy last night with them, their father and mother, who are hearty and pleasant people, and a nurse. When Dr. Tynberg had explained professionally the peculiarities of the case, the children were shown on a table in the reception room.

They are lively and cute, and pretty infants, and before they were disrobed, compelled admiration in their quaint and snowy bibs and tuckers. Functionally, the sisters are and are not two beings without neurotic synchronism. They are independent as to hunger, lamentation, risibility, and sleep. It does not appear that a touch on the one is felt by the other.

On an operation, the general opinion was that in about a year a decision may be safely arrived at on which will depend their united or dual existence. At present the prediction is that the best judgment will be to leave them as they are. They are likely to thrive, and have gained two pounds since their birth. They are nourished artificially.

At the meeting of the society, the following new members were elected: Joseph A. Blake, W. M. D'Aubigné Carhart, Edwin C. Chamberlin, Myron P. Denton, Patrick H. Fitzhugh, Robert Kunitzer, C. Basil Murray, Charles C. Osborne, John Rogers, Max Rosenthal, Edwin Sternberger, Francis A. Utter, and H. Sloane Warwick.

It having been established that Dr. George W. Caldwell, a member of the society, disobeyed the letter and the spirit of the law governing it by advertising his profession at Los Angeles, Cal., and publishing in such advertisement a certificate from ex-Mayor Gilroy of New-York, he was unanimously expelled from the society.

The death of Dr. J. M. Byron was regretfully announced.

NO ALARM ABOUT OHIO BONDS

EFFECT OF THE DECISION IN THE YOUNGSTOWN CASE.

Nearly All the City Securities of the State Affected by Judge Ricks's Opinion Have Been Paid.

News has reached here of a decision by Judge Ricks of the United States Circuit Court at Cleveland, Ohio, which will greatly interest holders of bonds issued by municipalities in that State.

Its effect might be to render invalid many of such bonds, but practically holders will probably not lose on what they bought in good faith unless some taxpayers appeal to the courts. The decision promises to stand, however, as a stern warning against evasions of the law in future operations of this kind.

Judge Ricks was called upon to pass on the suit of the German-American Investment Company of this city against the municipality of Youngstown.

The Ohio Legislature, on April 25, 1894, authorized the City Council of Youngstown to issue bonds to extend and improve the waterworks of that city and to provide for the payment thereof. The amount of the bonds to be issued was not to exceed $186,000, payable in twenty years, at 6 per cent. In response to the circular notice of the city, calling for proposals on $160,000 of bonds, the German-American Investment Company filed its bid for the purchase of the bonds for $172,752, and deposited thereon $3,500.

A bond, or a copy of one of them, was sent to Story & Thorndike, bond experts of Boston, who, after examining it, gave the opinion that the bonds were not valid, as the act which authorized their issuance was unconstitutional. They held that the Constitution of Ohio explicitly provided that the General Assembly should pass no special act conferring corporate power. The bonds were returned to the company's counsel, Everett P. Wheeler of this city, who in turn notified the City of Youngstown that the bonds were invalid and that the company would refuse to receive them. The city replied that it would not tolerate such action, and that if the German-American Investment Company refused to accept the bonds it would readvertise and again sell. In the event that the highest bid fell below that of the German-American Investment Company, the city would hold the $3,500 to apply on the balance.

Suit was brought on this issue. The German-American Investment Company wished to have the bonds if they were valid. If they were not valid, the company felt entitled to the return of its deposit. Application was accordingly made to the court to determine the validity of the bonds, and, pending the decision, to enjoin the City of Youngstown from readvertising the bonds and from holding the German-American Investment Company's deposit to apply on any balance.

Judge Ricks decided that the position taken by the German-American Investment Company had been fully justified. The City of Youngstown, in the opinion of the court, failed to faithfully perform its contract, as it agreed to sell valid bonds, and the bonds issued were in doubt. The court held that the city had not met the requirement of the Constitution, and the General Assembly, in passing an act giving Youngstown the authority to issue bonds, had violated that part of the Constitution which provides that the "General Assembly shall pass no special act conferring corporate power." Had the act been made general, and had it conferred the authority on all municipal corporations whose grade and class were the same as the grade and class of Youngstown, the issuance would have been valid, and the complainant company would have been obliged to accept the bonds at the price bid. But the General Assembly, instead of passing a general act for all cities of the grade and class of Youngstown, passed only a special act for the one city.

The law governing the issuance of municipal bonds also states that the issuance will be lawful and valid if authorized by a two-thirds vote of the people. No such vote was taken in this case. This restriction, the court says, is obviously just and necessary. It protects taxpayers from the wild and reckless imposition of taxes by action of city councils. The court held that the only relief the complainant company is entitled to is the return of the $3,500 given to the city as guarantee money.

Millions of municipal bonds have been issued in Ohio and eagerly bought by investors throughout the country. Many of them were issued under special acts of the General Assembly without the sanction of popular vote. This decision will make opportunity for disgruntled taxpayers to enjoin their redemption of those not already paid. No action hostile to bondholders is anticipated, however, since the proceeds of bond sales were applied to public improvements which are now enjoyed and most of the bonds have been paid. It is not supposed that opposition will be made in Ohio to the repayment of public loans honestly made, but that the decision will restrain legislation of this character in the future and will increase the caution of investors there can be no doubt.

Concerning a report from Cleveland that the decision in the Youngstown case would render worthless about $40,000,000 in Ohio municipal bonds issued under special acts of the Legislature, The Daily Bond Buyer said yesterday:

"It has been estimated that about $50,000,000 of such bonds have been issued, matured, and in large part paid. There is no telling what aggregate of value of such bonds are now outstanding, but probably not more than $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 of unmatured bonds are now outstanding. And to validate these requires only a little local and State legislation. They are just as good as before the decision, and will continue to draw interest until new legislation makes them a perfectly valid as well as a good investment."

Grief for Gen. Cogswell.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Congressman Dingley, who attended the funeral services of Congressman Cogswell at Salem, Mass., Friday, says that the occasion was one of the most remarkable expressions of general sorrow at the death of a public man that he has ever observed. Business was entirely suspended in Salem, and the whole population of the city and surrounding towns was out to express their sorrow. The Congressional Committee present consisted of Senators Hoar, Lodge, and Proctor, and Representatives Dingley, Bingham, Grout, Wright, Robbins, Marsh, and Russell.

ANOTHER UMBRELLA MONDAY

Makes it all the better for Tuesday buyers—so many of the Monday specials hold over. You can count on almost anything named for yesterday.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

The extra special lots are held for certain hours that all may have a fair chance at them. A storeful of things almost as tempting ready all the time.

On sale at 2:30 P. M.

300 Corset Covers, some trimmed with embroidery, others with lace, some V neck, others low, square neck, 18c and 35c; originally 40c and $1; only three pieces to one buyer.

On sale at 3 P. M.

300 fine cambric Drawers, with wide hem and 6 pleats, 18c; only three pieces to one buyer.

On sale at 3:30 P. M.

300 fine percale Shirt Waists, mostly 38 and 42 in. bust, pink-and-white, blue-and-white, 35c; the $1 kind; only three pieces to one buyer.

Blazer Duck Suits in every desirable coloring, figures, and stripes, $1.50, $2, $3, $5, $7.50, and up to $65.

Children's Eton Suits in navy blue serge, deep sailor collar, belt and cuffs of red serge with three rows of white braid, 4 to 12 yrs., $5.

Misses' serge Blazer Suits, navy and black, 14, 16, and 18 yrs., $10.

Misses' covert cloth Suits in tan and gray, 14 to 18 yrs., $12.50; originally $18.

Dainty little French made long and short Dresses for 6 mos., 1 and 2-year-old people; in the lot are some goods for the baby, mostly trimmed with lace, some with embroidery, and all are prettily hand feather stitched, $1.50 to $5, with all the between prices; originally $3 to $10.

Second Floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S CAPES

For steamer travel or general touring. Heavy double-faced cloth, some silk lined.

Single Capes, $12; Double Capes, $14; Triple Capes, $16.

Three styles fine, heavy Chinchilla Shawls, just the thing for an ocean voyage, $3.75 to $7.50; originally $8.50 to $13.

Second Floor, Broadway.

OUTING FLANNEL

Newest combinations of color. For women's, men's, children's wear, 5c; usually 10c.

Fourth Avenue.

WHITE DOTTED SWISS

New style dots, 25c yd. for regular 50c kind. Width 31 in.; not 3 in., as the types made us say on Sunday.

Broadway.

SILK UMBRELLAS

For rain or shine, 26 and 28 in., for men, women, girls. Bang up for wear, made in the newest way, close roll, strong stick, regular storm Umbrella. Handles of the popular English hard woods—Prince of Wales, golf hook, and other shapes. Some with real silver trimmings, others fine gold plate. $5 Umbrellas as the market goes, our price $2.80.

26 in. twilled Helvetia Silk Umbrellas, Hardwood or fine Dresden Porcelain handles, $1.25.

Broadway.

MILLINERY

We've been skipping it. Some of it deserved skipping. But there's a new touch there now—new methods, new ideas. First move is half prices on most of the things you've been seeing—new knives would ache if they didn't cut.

Trimmed Hats—round hats, bonnets, toques—HALF PRICES.

Untrimmed goods, Hats, Toques, Bonnets—English, French, American—HALF PRICES.

Artificial Flowers—roses, violets, lilacs, wild flowers—HALF PRICES.

And there are new things just as cheap accordingly.

Fancy braid Sailors, 65c.
Milan Sailors, 98c.
$3.50 Imported Sailors, $2.25.
Black Ostrich Tips, Prince of Wales shape, 48c; bunch of 3 Tips, best quality, 98c.

Second Floor, Broadway.

SILVER TEASPOONS

"Sterling" silver, finer than "coin," cheaper—only 50c EACH. You could stamp these spoons into coin if Uncle Sam would say "yes," and make big money by it. Weigh a dozen of the teaspoons; any dozen 6 1-4 to 6 1-2 ozs., say 6 1-3 on the average. That's 3040 grains—a little more than 253 grains for each spoon. Weigh a silver half dollar. 192.9 grains—60.1 grains less than the weight of the spoon it would buy!

Is it any wonder the exclusive stores, the 100 or 200 per cent. profit stores, are uneasy? And these Spoons are .927 fine—2 points finer than sterling, 27 points finer than "coin."

Dessert Spoons and Forks, $1.45 each.
Teaspoons, 50c each.
Dinner Spoons and Forks, $1.90 each.

Tenth Street.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

GUINEA HENS ON A POLE

A Mixed Cherry Hill Crowd Finds Prolonged Entertainment Trying to Dislodge Them with sticks, Stones, and Boots.

Shortly after the storm abated yesterday all the boys, men, women, and children of Cherry Hill began tumbling over each other in a prolonged attempt to capture, dead or alive, two guinea hens which were perched high up on the crosstrees of a telegraph pole in Cherry Street, below James.

The fowls were first spied by a small boy, who shied stones at them. He was soon joined by a hundred others. Stones, baseballs, sticks, and anything that could be found flew thick and fast. Big boys went up on neighboring roofs and threw old shoes, pieces of crockery, and bricks at the birds, but they only moved about a little.

By this time over a thousand persons were gathered near the scene, and they all were kept occupied dodging flying missiles.

A policeman cleared the crowd from around the pole just as a small boy struck one of the guineas in the neck with a stone. It fluttered for a moment and fell to the sidewalk. The crowd made for it, but Charles Montgomery got it and ran.

Attention was then given to the other bird. A boy climbed the pole and then slid down again. A larger boy then went up and scared the guinea with his hat. It flew onto a window sill in James Slip, where a woman who had merely been watching the entertainment captured it. Two boys went up to her room and claimed the bird, and, not daring to go back to the crowd on the street, escaped with it over the roof of the house.

The two fowls, at first supposed to be wild turkeys, belonged to "Ed" Thurber, the foreman of the Dunham Manufacturing Company of 3, 5, and 7 James Slip, and had escaped from a coop on the roof. They were presented to Thurber by a friend a few days ago, and he expected to take them to his home in the suburbs to-day.

RECEPTION AT THE CITY UNIVERSITY

Arrangements for the Seniors' Promenade and Dance.

The senior class of the University of the City of New-York will hold a reception and promenade on June 5 in the gymnasium at University Heights.

The gymnasium will be decorated with the college colors and flags. Boxes are being fitted up for the accommodation of patronesses and other friends of the institution. A large number of invitations have been sent out, and it is expected that a large number of society people will be present at the reception.

Dancing will begin at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, and a supper will be served.

Among the list of patronesses are Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. W. J. Andrews, Miss Emily O. Butler, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. John Claflin, Mrs. William Cochran, Mrs. George W. Field, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Miss A. B. Jennings, Mrs. I. D. Jullliard, Mrs. H. M. MacCracken, Mrs. M. B. Munn, Mrs. William S. Opdyke, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Israel C. Pierson, Mrs. Robert Scheil, Mrs. Eugene Smith, Mrs. Roderick Terry, and Mrs. B. Williamson.

Carriages will be in waiting at the Morris Heights railroad station to convey guests to the university.

MR. KEMPNER ATTACKS THE LEGISLATURE

He Urges Democratic Unity on the Next Legislative Candidates.

The New-York City Democracy of the Seventh Assembly District held a meeting at its headquarters, 76 Second Avenue, last evening, which was largely attended.

Otto Kempner presided, and in a short address attacked the Legislature for failing to consider the just demand of the people of this city for a rational Sunday law. It should, he said, have permitted the citizens of New-York to avail themselves of the referendum on the Sunday question.

Mr. Kempner urged Democratic unity on legislative candidates, with the view of securing control of both branches of the next Legislature.

Resolutions expressive of the Chairman's sentiments were adopted.

On motion of ex-Alderman Flegenheimer, it was decided to give up the present clubrooms, and seek a location as near as possible in the geographical centre of the reapportioned district, which is to be the new Sixth Assembly District.

It was announced that Dr. M. B. Feeney would organize the City Democracy in the new Fifth District.

To Report on Reapportionment.

The Aldermanic Committee on County Affairs will make its report to the Board of Aldermen to-day on the Assembly reapportionment. There will probably be a majority and a minority report so far as it concerns the Sixteenth Senate District.

The Aldermen will fix a day for a public hearing, and on June 11 the final disposition will be made of the apportionment.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 124 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av. Ticket offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an ouportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

THE GREYLOCK,

NOW OPEN.

For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.

F. K. McLAUGHLIN, Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.

THE LEADING RESORT OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., FOR THE RELIEF OF HAY FEVER.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

For years the Summer home of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Quiet and homelike. Season, June 15—Oct. 1. Reasonable rates and special inducement to families. W. A. BARRON, Mgr.

Circulars at "The Outlook," 3 Park Place, and Raymond & Whitcomb's.

BARRON'S WHITE MT. HOTELS.

FABYAN'S, CRAWFORD HOUSE, SUMMIT HOUSE.

For reservation of rooms and rates apply to OSCAR G. BARRON, Mgr., Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, until June 1. After that, Fabyan's, N. H.

NEW-JERSEY.

HATHAWAY INN, Deal Beach, N. J.

Enlarged; modern appointments; elegantly furnished; everything new; entirely shaded; beautiful lawns; perfect beach. Address THOMAS & WELCH, Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y., or Deal Beach, N. J.

THE OCTAGON,

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.

Will open about middle of June. The leading, the largest, and best appointed at Sea Bright. Send for terms and pamphlet. GEORGE B. SANDT, Prop.

THE ELBERON,

ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.

This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

BELMAR, N. J.

THE CARLETON.

Eighteenth season under the present popular management; all modern improvements; opens June 1. W. H. STOYLE.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.

One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 8,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

THE WINDSOR,

CAPE MAY. Directly on the Beach. Steam heat; sun parlors. R. HALPIN.

NEW-YORK.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.

A high altitude mountain resort. Elevation, 1,900 feet. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Good air, good food, pure water. New hotel, modern sanitary appliances. Boating, fishing, livery, orchestra, &c. CHAS. ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

"THE HALCYON"

AND COTTAGES, FORMERLY HALCYON HALL, Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.,

Will open May 29, under new management; the finest Summer resort in the country; 1,000 ft. elevation; terms very much reduced; beautiful scenery, fine drives, excellent cuisine. For particulars, H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., PROPR. ROOM 59 TIMES BLDG; ALSO OFFICE OF E. P. DUTTON & CO., 31 W. 23D ST., FROM 3 TO 5 P. M.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,

WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON JUNE 20.

N. S. HOWE, PROPRIETOR.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, PAWLING, N. Y. Mr. Howe will be at the Windsor Hotel, New-York, from May 18 to June 1, mornings.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.

European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Ferncliff Hotel and Cottages, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Select family hotel; superior accommodations; baths, gas, all improvements; stabling; large boathouse; boating, fishing, billiards, pool; 2,000 square feet of verandas. Plans, photographs, and terms at the hotel, or 31 West 26th St., New-York. E. J. DICKSON, Proprietor.

Ye LANCASHIRE INN,

LIBERTY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

SPECIAL RATES FOR MAY AND JUNE.

HIGH-CLASS ALL-YEAR HOTEL. All modern conveniences. Send for particulars. F. W. LANCASHIRE & CO., Proprietors.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Cornwall-on-Hudson,

One and one-half hours from New-York. Fine scenery, beautiful walks and drives; no malaria or mosquitoes; moderate rates; cottages to let. J. W. MEAGHER.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular. C. V. LANSING, Manager.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

Now open; a select family hotel; at popular rates; new and liberal management; cuisine, de famille. Léon Desgland, Pr.

THE ELMER.

Select Family Hotel. Under one management 20 years. Delightfully situated. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N.Y. W. E. ELMER.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

MANHATTAN HOTEL,

NOW OPEN. CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Manager.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

OPENS JUNE 22. Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT—NO MOSQUITOES AND HEALTHY.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND. Most fashionable resort on Long Island. Send for descriptive circular. Cottages open June 1, hotel June 15. FRANK N. ROGERS, Proprietor. Several furnished cottages on hotel grounds to rent. N. Y. office, Grand Hotel. MR. M. O. ROBERTS, 10 to 2 P. M.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM LONG ISLAND CITY.

ARVERNE HOTEL,

ARVERNE, LONG ISLAND. Send for descriptive pamphlet. B. H. YARD, Proprietor.

Applications for Rooms can be made to W. Johnson Quinn, Hotel Empire, N. Y.

LONG BEACH

On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 20. New-York Office Now Open. For terms and circulars, call or address THOMAS H. BRUSH, 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HOTEL NEW POINT,

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., Opens June 22. 30 miles from New-York; always cool; handsomest hotel on GREAT SOUTH BAY; 150 feet from water; piazzas inclosed in glass; open fireplaces; bathing, boating. Terms moderate. Stabling for horses. E. HATHAWAY. (47.) Times Building, N. Y. (Wednesdays.)

"THE EDGEMERE,"

between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. L; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

Staten Island.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y. Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. NOW OPEN for the season; the most accessible suburban seaside resort; 25 minutes' delightful sail from South Ferry; popular prices. D. J. SPRAGUE.

Saratoga.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs.

New-York Office (in charge of Mr. HAMILTON F. BURNEY) is NOW OPEN at Hoffman House, 25th St. entrance.

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

Catskills.

KAATERSKILL MOUNTAINS.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL.

SEASON OF 1895 OPENS JUNE 29. For circulars, terms, &c., address until June 1 Post Office Box No. 1,055, PHILADELPHIA Penn. After June 1, W. H. PARKE, Agent HOTEL WALDORF, NEW-YORK CITY.

GRANT HOUSE,

JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y. Opens May 20. Rates reduced for June. For rates, circulars, &c., address J. D. BAILEY, Manager. Hotel Marlborough, Broadway & 36th St., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

LAUREL HOUSE,

KAATERSKILL FALLS, N. Y., opens June 15. J. R. PALMER, Proprietor. who may be seen at the St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and 42d St., N. Y., with diagrams.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Open June 20. 3½ hours from New-York. CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y. (New-York office, 1,385 Broadway, Room 4.)

CATSKILLS.—Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Cox's Mountain House, Windham, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level. Strongest sulphur waters in the world for the cure of rheumatism, gout, &c.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

(In new Park, directly opposite Bathhouse) WILL OPEN JUNE 29.

Rebuilt, enlarged, refurnished; new billiard rooms and bowling alleys; new bicycle track, tennis courts and croquet grounds, all in Earlington Park.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Beautifully located in Earlington Park, OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCTOBER 15. New, modern, perfectly appointed, newly furnished, moderate rates. E. M. EARLE & SON, Proprietors, New York Office, Hotel Bristol, 5th Av. and 42d St.

Twenty-first Season

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS.

OPEN JUNE 22 TO OCTOBER.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

THE "KENDALLWOOD."

SEASON OF 1895 OPENS JUNE 1. ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS. GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Owner and Prop.

Adirondacks.

ST. HUBERT'S INN.

New, strictly first-class, in the midst of the grandest scenery in the ADIRONDACKS. Near the beautiful AU SABLE LAKES. Opens June 15. Special rates for the early season. BEEDE & HOUGHTON, Prop's. Beedes, Essex Co., New-York. At Fifth Av. Hotel May 28-30.

HOTEL DEL MONTE

opens May 15.

This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2,000 feet, near Hotel Ampersand. For rates, &c., address J. E. & W. H. MEAGHER.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.

HOTEL WAWBEEK.

Most attractive location, and best table and service of any hotel in the Great Forest; daily concerts by solo artists. Special rates for July. Write for illustrated pamphlet. HARLOW H. CHANDLER, Manager, Wawbeek, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

Lake George.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. Will open June 29; perfect cuisine and service. Apply HOTEL GRENOBLE, N. Y. CITY. H. P. C. Johnston, Manager. William Noble, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DECORATION DAY.

THE KITTATINNY,

NOW OPEN.

Delaware Water Gap, Penn.

This popular mountain resort, 2¾ hours from New-York via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, celebrated for grandeur of its scenery, beautiful walks, drives, boating, bathing, and fishing. Send for circulars. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

THE WISCASSET,

Mount Pocono, Penn. D. L. & W. R. R. Engagements for the season can now be made. References will be exchanged with strangers. Good trout fishing. I. D. IVISON, Manager.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PENN.—Elite mountain resort, health, and pleasure; capacity, 100; boating, fishing, lake, and river; hops, tennis, coaching. L. M. TUCKER.

VERMONT.

EQUINOX HOUSE.

SUMMER RESORT.

OPEN JUNE 19.

MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Send for descriptive book. Dogs not taken. F. H. ORVIS.

Spring and Winter Resorts.

NEW-JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Appointments complete—Location unexcelled. THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

HOTEL SAN MARCOS, PACIFIC AV. AND Massachusetts.—Sun parlor; elevator, steam heat, hot and cold sea baths; private farm and dairy. E. W. LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL ALLEN, CORNER PACIFIC AND ARKansas.—One square from depot and beach. W. S. ALLEN, Proprietor.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

2,500 feet elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains. An all season climate. Mild Spring, Cool Summer, Delightful Fall. Most complete bathing establishment in America.

Bath attendants from the best European baths. Baths from Flowing Hot Springs—hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.

One night's ride via the Chesapeake and Ohio Route. Leave New-York 5 P. M., arrive Springs 8 A. M. Sleeping and Dining Cars.

Full information at C. & O. offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

No Extra Charge

Leave your advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.

Ring your call box for Messenger.

Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.

Pay nothing extra to boy.

Business Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,260 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

134 MADISON AV.—Now ready to make arrangements for Fall and Winter board; third floor; sunny front rooms; suite or single; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITES, OR WILL let single to gentlemen; private table optional; references. 68 West 50th St.

Country Board.

A.—THE "LARCHES," Dunwoodie, N. Y.—Highest ridge in Westchester Co.; 47 minutes to Rector St.; airy rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; stabling.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

Parties will leave New-York in June and July, for a Grand Tour of Forty-five Days to

ALASKA

The outward route is to be over the picturesque Canadian Pacific Railway, through Montreal, Winnipeg, Banff Hot Springs, the grand scenery of the Selkirks, the Fraser River Canon, &c., and also via Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland; the homeward route, after the Alaska voyage of twelve days, via the Northern Pacific Railroad, with a week in the Yellowstone National Park.

Magnificent trains of Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, with every first-class appointment, are to be used in crossing the continent. The Alaska trip will be on the favorite steamer "Queen." Tickets allow stop-over privileges.

Tour of 31 Days through Colorado, Utah, and the Yellowstone National Park.

Special Tour Through Europe.

Tours to Hawaiian Islands, Japan and China, &c.

A Series of Summer Tours, of from one to three weeks each, to the principal resorts of New-England, the Middle States, and Canada. Independent railroad and steamship tickets everywhere.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 31 East Fourteenth Street, Lincoln Building, New-York.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.

IS THE PICTURESQUE LINE FROM

New-York to Niagara Falls.

Special Decoration Day Excursion

WEDNESDAY, May 29th.

TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN WITHIN THREE DAYS. PULLMAN CARS.

ROUND $8.00 TRIP.

Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. 6:10 and 9:00 P. M., and Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 5:30 and 8:35 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; No. 4 Court St., 344 Fulton St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Penna. Annex, foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING EXCURSION

Decoration Day,

THURSDAY, May 30th.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switch Back.

SPECIAL TRAIN with improved Lunch Car attached, will leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, at 8:20 A. M., Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M.

EXCURSION $2.25 TICKETS.

Tickets for Switchback can only be purchased on Special Train for 50 cents extra.

Tickets on sale at 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; 4 Court St., 344 Fulton St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties, apply at 235 Broadway.

ERIE LINES.

Decoration Day,

SHOHOLA GLEN,

$1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.00

Express train leaves Chambers St., 9 A. M. Five minutes earlier from West 23d St. Five hours at the Glens. Home by 8:30 P. M.

Greenwood Lake Glens.

75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special train leaves Chambers St., 9:45 A. M., West 23d St. 9:40 A. M., and Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Glens 6 P. M.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSION

TO

NEWBURGH and PO'KEEPSIE

BY DAY LINE STEAMER NEW-YORK. From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8:00 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 " " " West 22d St..... 9:00 "

Return by steamer ALBANY, due in New-York 5:30, and Brooklyn 6:20 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN

VIA ERIE LINES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

$8.00. ROUND TRIP. $8.00.

Trains leave 23d St. 9:10 A. M., 6:25 and 8:40 P. M. and Chambers St. 9:15 A. M., 6:30 and 8:45 P. M. Tickets good for return on or before Friday, May 31, 1895. On sale at all Erie offices.

Decoration Day Afternoon Excursion

TO

WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30; RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see dress parade, Government buildings, &c. FARE for the round trip, $1.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:30 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 2:00, 7:00 P. M. SUNDAYS AND MAY 30 ONLY, 8:20, 9:40, 10:50 A. M. 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:00, 4:10, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50 P. M. Extra trains May 30—6:30, 7:30 P. M. (No trains via Whitehall St. and Bay Ridge.)

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Groc

CROTON WATER HARMLESS

Animalcula Do Not Make It Dangerous for Drinking Purposes.

THE SUPPLY FREE FROM IMPURITIES

Drs. Edson and Biggs Say the Wiggling Little Animals Sometimes Seen Need Not Alarm Any One.

Several species of animalcula have lately been found in Croton water drawn in different parts of the city.

These little creatures for the most part resemble miniature lobsters and crabs, and are easily seen with the naked eye when present in the water.

There is the authority of Dr. Cyrus Edson, the Medical Commissioner of the Board of Health, and of Dr. Herman M. Biggs, bacteriologist to the Health Board, for saying that all such animals, no matter how terrible they appear, are perfectly harmless. When not seen, they are easily swallowed, and still more easily digested. It is, in fact, rather against them that there is not a full meal of them in any 10,000 gallons of Croton water, because, like many other small creatures, they are all outside, with scarcely any inside.

Their appearance at this time may be due to some stirring up of the beds of the Croton reservoirs by rains. It may also be due to the fact that Spring is the great time of the year for the active germination of all forms of life, and they are consequently more plentiful than usual at this time.

Or it may happen that the water lying in the dead end of some pipe, which is a favorite breeding ground for them, has been stirred into the general water circulation of the city, and the marine exhibition has appeared in due time at the water faucet.

In some cases, too, where the daily supply of water is not taken directly from the main, but through the medium of a tank kept on the house top, they have been living in peace and security, and have kept away from the treacherous currents which circulate among the fatal outlet pipe until some special demand for the water drags them by the heels and lands them in the water pitcher, equally to the surprise of themselves and the maid servants.

Maid servants usually differ from men in their estimate of the horribleness of the shapes which these little animals assume. A man finds something familiar in the quarter-inch lobster or the equally dwarfed crab, while the same amount of matter shown up in the aspect of a half-inch hairlike worm which makes its progress through the water by gathering itself up in the middle and then advancing its forward end until it is straight, seems gruesome and repellent to him.

Live lobsters, no matter how small their size, always seem to produce terror in a woman's mind, and although she might drink a hundred of these animacula without knowing it, and never feel any ill or other effects, the possibility of drinking one of them after it has made its presence visible in its usual graceful swimming manner, is enough to breed terrors of every imaginable disease under the sun.

Dr. Cyrus Edson was asked last night if he had had any visitors of this kind lately. He said he had not, and that even if he had, the sight of them would not have alarmed him, as he knew their presence was inevitable, whether he saw them or not. He continued:

"If you want to see animals which will make your blood curdle, just look through the microscope at a drop of ordinary vinegar. Then you will see scaly, worm-like creatures, which twist and squirm and gyrate. You will see all sorts of horrible-looking beasts, whose appearance and activity would throw you into fits if they were actually the size of lions and tigers.

"Animalculae are always present in all water except distilled water, or that which comes directly from a rock spring. They are in no way dangerous to life or productive of desease. In fact, their presence may tend to sweeten ordinary water by absorbing and digesting any vegetable organic matter which it may contain.

"The Croton water was never purer and freer from deleterious matter of all kinds than it is to-day. I went over the watershed on Wednesday last with Mr. Brookfield, the Commissioner of Public Works, and I found that the measures taken during the last two years to prevent sewage contamination have banished the worst of the abuses which formerly prevailed there.

"A new sanitary police force has been established to patrol the watershed and report any nuisances as fast as they are created. This force will be improved with experience, and any serious danger from the use of Croton water, even unboiled, is out of the question."

Dr. Biggs, as bacteriologist to the Health Department, examines samples of the Croton water every week. He said last night:

"The last few samples of Croton water which I saw were as free from impurities of all kinds as they well could be. It often happens that pollywags, as small tadpoles or undeveloped frogs are sometimes called, find their way down the aqueducts at this time of year, but I have not seen any signs of them.

"Although certain parts of the watershed are in marshy ground, and consequently are favorable to the development of low forms of animal life, there is no evidence of any bacteria in the water which are other than benevolent.

"One great tribute to the excellence of the Croton water for drinking purposes is the fact that no case of typhoid fever has ever been known to be due to it. When the latest theory about malaria being due to the germs in drinking water rather than to the miasma which arises from the ground began to be noised abroad, I made a careful examination of the deaths in Bellevue Hospital due to intermittent fever—the commonest form of malaria—and could not find a single one that could be traced back to our drinking water.

ON THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

W. M. F. Round Talks About Prisons to the Universalist Club.

The eighty-eighth regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Universalist Club was held last evening at the St. Denis Hotel. President Stevenson Taylor called the meeting to order, and at the conclusion of the dinner introduced the guest of the evening, W. M. F. Round, Secretary of the New-York Prison Association.

Mr. Round delivered an address on the subject "Can the Criminal Be Saved?"

He favored dispensing entirely with the system of county jails. There was nothing in these institutions tending to reform the prisoners, he said, and, in addition, they were run by political parties for partisan purposes. He denounced the Clinton Prison as being run entirely by Murphy Democrats.

He said that only 18 per cent. of the convicts discharged from the State prisons and county jails were reformed.

Speaking of the Elmira Reformatory, he said:

"We have, I thank God, in this country and in this State the most advanced prison on earth. I mean the New-York State Reformatory, at Elmira. I suppose you all believe every word you read in The World, but I thank God that its attack on Superintendent Brockway did not succeed. We had a committee appointed of the best, brightest, and brainiest criminologists in the country to examine the institution, and it upheld Superintendent Brockway on every point."

After describing the reformatory and its methods, Mr. Round said that it had to deal with young toughs and members of "gangs," and yet 81 per cent. of the prisoners were reformed when they returned to the world.

Ninth Regiment Veterans Dine.

Seventy of the veterans of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., N. G. S. N. Y., Eighty-third New-York Volunteers, celebrated with a dinner last evening the thirty-fourth anniversary of the departure of the Ninth Regiment to the war. Commander George A. Hussey presided. At his right sat Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment. Edward J. Atkinson, Department Commander Grand Army of the Republic, Sate of New-York, sat at the left.

William Scott answered to the toast "The Regiment's Departure"; Commander Atkinson, "Veteran Organizations"; Col. W. L. Heerance, "Army of the Potomac"; Col. William Seward, "The Ninth of To-day"; Capt. Walter Scott, "The Press"; Archibald Stewart, "Our Departure."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—June Weddings.—The marriage of Miss Daisy Grace Woodward, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Corydon Augustus Woodward, to Walter McQueen will take place in Holy Trinity Church on the evening of June 3. Invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Mary W. Willets, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Willets, to Howland Pell Haggerty of this city, which is to take place at Mamaroneck on June 6. Cards have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Erving, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Erving of this city, to John V. L. Pruyn of Albany, which will take place on June 11, in Grace Church Chantry. Only the relatives and most intimate friends of the couple have been invited to the ceremony. Miss Ethel H. Scott, daughter of Mrs. James Scott, will be married to J. Auston Cabell of Richmond, Va., on June 12 at the home of her mother, 590 Fifth Avenue. There will be no bridesmaids or ushers, and only the most intimate friends and relatives will be asked to the wedding. The bridegroom's brother, Julian Cabell, will be the best man, and the Rev. Charles Russell Treat will perform the ceremony. The bride will be given away by her uncle, J. Frederick Tams. Miss Fowler of 36 West Fortieth Street and Robert Miles Gignoux will be married in Christ Church, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard, on June 12, 5 o'clock P. M.

—The Mack-White Wedding.—Miss Dora G. White, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. White of New-York, was married on Thursday evening to her cousin, Arthur Kortright Mack, the son of John Mack of this city, at The Oaks, Mr. and Mrs. White's country seat, at Ridgewood, N. J. The bride is the granddaughter of the late Chief Justice White, and, on her mother's side, of the late Judge Woodruff. Mr. and Mrs. White's country house presented a picturesque scene on the occasion of the wedding, the floral decorations being exceedingly pretty and elaborate. Owing to a recent death in the family, the invitations were limited to relatives and a few intimate friends. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Nellie White, as maid of honor, and the bridegroom by his brother, John Mack, Jr. The bride's gown was of ivory satin and old lace, with pearl ornaments. She received a number of beautiful wedding gifts. The young couple will spend the Summer in Europe.

—W. J. Quinn's Musicale.—W. Johnson Quinn has invitations out for a musicale, to be followed by a dance, on Thursday evening at the Hotel Empire. All the musical numbers on the programme were composed by Miss Elizabeth Florence Lichtenstein. The programme will be as follows: "Triumphal America," march militaire; "Reverie de L'Ange," violin and piano; song, "Heart's Devotion," words and music by Miss Lichtenstein; recitation, humorous; quartet, "Break! Break! Break!" words by Tennyson; romanza scherzo in B flat, violin and piano; recitation, humorous; "At the Gate," words by Oliver J. Booth; "La Danse des Petit Fleurs," piano. At the dance the following will be played: The new Arverne Waltzes, (dedicated to W. Johnson Quinn); Two-Step, (dedicated to W. Johnson Quinn); "Visions of Love" Waltzes; "La Coterie" Waltzes.

Art Loan Exhibition.—Tea will be served this afternoon at the Art Loan Exhibition at the Orfgies Galleries. Mrs. Magussan of Iceland will talk on the subject of her native land and the remarkable collection of Icelandic antiquities which she is now showing at the exhibition. She is pleasing in manner and converses fluently in English. She will wear the costume of her country, an embroidered bodice and skirt and a high cap with a long white veil. The exhibition will close to-morrow evening.

—Engagement of Miss Elizabeth Barnwall.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Elizabeth Barnwall, daughter of the late Morris Barnwall of Flushing, L. I., to Mr. Frederick Coates of Providence, R. I. Miss Barnwall is well known in society in this city and Flushing. She is handsome and extremely popular. Mr. Coates is a grandson of Sir Peter Coates, the famous manufacturer of cotton thread. No time has been set for the wedding.

—Miss Helen Totten's Engagement.—The engagement has just been announced of Miss Helen Totten, the only daughter of the late James Robinson Totten, formerly of this city and later of Chicago, to Charles Rogers Jones of New-York. The wedding will take place early next Autumn.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn Going to Newport.—Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn and family of 49 West Twenty-third Street will go to Newport the first week in June. Mrs. Schermerhorn has announced two musicales at her Newport villa for the early Summer.

—Wedding To-Day.—A very pretty wedding will be celebrated to-day at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, when Miss Elizabeth Cynthia Barney will be married to Dr. John Laidlaw Buel. The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector.

Going to Seabright.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Irving and the Misses Irving will close their city house the latter part of June and will go to Seabright, N. J., for the early Summer. Later they will go to Narragansett, and then to Summit, N. J., for the Fall months.

—Joseph Lentilhon Seriously Sick.—The many friends of the Lentilhon family will be sorry to hear that Joseph Lentilhon of 36 West Eleventh Street is very sick with peritonitis.

—To Visit Europe.—Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will sail on the steamship Lucania the first week in June for Europe. They will return in August.

International Congress of Scientists.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The second International Congress of Scientists opened this morning in the First Methodist Church Building. Several hundred men and women are in attendance, embracing Mental Healers, Truthseekers, Christian Scientists, and Scientists of the Divine, Metaphysical, Mental, and Spiritual Orders, the association being liberal in its membership. The address of welcome was delivered by the President, Mrs. M. E. Cramer of San Francisco. The cardinal principle of belief upon which the association is founded is that "the expression of subjective unity is objective harmony." The exercises were frequietly interrupted to indulge in the belief common to the Scientists that there is a beneficial effect in the "congregational benediction of health." This process is silent and mental. There were also poems, solos, congregational music, and addresses. Among the speakers was Miss Susie C. Clarke of Cambridge, Mass.

Fire at Fort Pembina Barracks.

ST. VINCENT, Minn., May 27.—Fire was discovered this morning in the vacant quarters at Fort Pembina. The two barracks, billiard room, library, cook house, oil house, commissary storehouse, and commanding officer's office were swept away. The fire engine from Pembina was sent for, but could do nothing. The magazine was in great danger, but it was strongly built, and filled in with concrete, which kept the fire out. Nearly all property in the buildings was saved.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Daniel Goodwin, who gave his address at Boston and various other places, was examined in the Tombs Police Court yesterday as to his sanity. Goodwin distributed money by the handfuls to persons entering the New-Jersey Central Railroad ferry house at Jersey City. He is blind in the left eye. He was removed to the insane pavilion at Bellevue, where he became violent. He last said that he lived in Berkeley, Mass.

—Fireman Curley, who is attached to Engine Company No. 20 and who was injured by a fall at the firemen's parade on Saturday, was reported at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday to be recovering rapidly. No bones were broken by the fall, but Curley is suffering from compression of the brain and bruises.

—Frank Ulrich, proprietor of a saloon at 113 Second Avenue, was complained against in Essex Market Court yesterday by several neighbors who object to his boisterous way of running the saloon. The policeman who arrested him had bought a drink there after hours. Ulrich was dischcarged on promising to do better.

—William Gowaeck, twenty-one years old, of 403 East Sixty-fourth Street, a bartender, committed suicide yesterday in the rear of 329 East Fifty-fourth Street by shooting himself.

—Charles Armour, who has been ill for some time past at the Windsor Hotel, the result of an operation performed upon him, was reported yesterday to be somewhat improved.

—There will be music at Mount Morris Park to-night at 8 o'clock by Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band.

Brooklyn.

—Peter C. Nickel, a stockholder of the Fred Hower Brewing Company, has been in the courts for over a year, endeavoring to have the election of officers held in July last set aside on the ground of irregularity. Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, set the election aside and ordered a new one. It was decided that over 3,000 votes were illegally cast at the election.

—Richard H. Ottley of 26 Buffalo Avenue was recently expelled from the Union Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church on charges of insubordination and heresy, and he has since refused to give up the Secretary's books. He was arrested and was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday on the charge of larceny. The case was adjourned.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied a motion to modify the findings of the referee in the suit of Dr. S. Fleet Speir against Dr. Frank Little. Dr. Speir demanded an accounting from Dr. Little, who had been associated with him in the management of a sanitarium. The referee decided in favor of Dr. Little.

—The body of a man about fifty years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, with sandy hair and mustache, and in black suit and overcoat, was picked up off Robbin's Reef Light yesterday, and taken to Brooklyn.

—The Rev. D. N. Kirkby, assistant rector at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, has resigned in order to accept a call to take charge of the parish of Bloomsburg, Penn.

—The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday took up the investigation of the Newtown Creek nuisances, and a number of residents of the Seventeenth Ward were examined.

—Horace E. Dresser of the Brooklyn Board of Education presented a portrait of Abraham Lincoln to the Girls' High School yesterday.

—Thirty-seven violations of the speed ordinance of trolley cars on Sunday were reported by Chief Inspector Franklin yesterday.

—The seven Deputy Collectors appointed to collect the income tax were dismissed by Collector Kelley in Brooklyn yesterday.

Long Island.

—An early train on the Long Island Railroad came to a sudden stop near Freeport yesterday morning. James Brice, a bookkeeper, of 172 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, New-York, was pitched head first into one of the car windows. An artery in his wrist was severed. Bandages failed to stop the flow of blood, and Mr. Brice become so weak that he was taken from the train to the office of Dr. Hutchison, who dressed the wound.

—Dr. M. W. Herriman has reported to the Board of Health of Long Island City that there are ten cases of measles in St. Joseph's Home for Children, on Grand Avenue. The ages of the children ill with the disease range from two to nine years. The Board of Health will take immediate steps to prevent the spread of the disease in the institution.

—Prof. and Mrs. O. F. Cook of Huntington, who left there two years ago for a trip through Africa, have returned home. Prof. Cook went to Africa as an agent of the New-York Colonization Society to study the country, to see if it would be feasible to send the superfluous colored population of the South there to settle.

—The Sayville Methodist Church is over $10,000 in debt. Its members have for a long time been divided upon the question of holding church fairs to raise money. At the services Sunday morning the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Lighbourne, cautiously declared himself in favor of fairs, minus the grab-bag and lotteries.

—The Hon. William J. Youngs, Chairman of the Queens County Republican Central Committee, and the representative of the First District on the Republican State Committeee, sailed for Europe Saturday with his wife. They expect to be gone three months, the trip being taken for Mrs. Youngs's health.

—Henry C. Bunce of Cold Spring Harbor bought an old packing case at auction, in which he later found a complete tea set of English china, which is supposed to be worth at least $100. The china was packed away in old papers and straw, and looked as if it had never been taken out of the original packing.

—Budge McLean of Valley Stream received a rifle as a present from his grandmother. He had the weapon less than an hour when, in shooting a bird, he inflicted a flesh wound on Mrs. Samuel Cozine, a neighbor.

—Joseph Steinert, Jr., son of ex-Supervisor Joseph Steinert of Hicksville, has been fined $25 by Justice Sobey of Roslyn for disturbing a meeting of the Salvation Army held at Hicksville.

—The semi-annual meeting of the Suffolk County Preachers' Association opened yesterday at Southampton. It will continue to-day.

—The annual festival and garden party of the Bethlehem Orphan Asylum at College Point, will take place on Decoration Day.

—The Sea Cliff Yacht Club will open its clubhouse for the season on Decoration Day.

Yonkers.

—The Sodalities of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church had their May celebration and a solemn reception of new members on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. C. R. Corley officiated. The acts of consecration were read by Miss Mary Dutton for the Children of Mary, by Miss May Condon for the Angel Sodality, and by little Lizzie Kleine for the infants.

—An unknown man was struck by a train on the Hudson River Railroad, near Ashburton Avenue, on Sunday night. He was conveyed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was found that three of his ribs were broken, and he was otherwise injured. He was unable to give his name, but seems to be a German.

—The fair for the benefit of St. Andrew's rectory fund will be held this afternoon and evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening, in St. John's Chapel. Many ladies have been working industriously for months, providing articles for this fair, and they have succeeded beyond their expectations.

—Members of the Grand Army posts of this city, and the Ladies' Circle, attended the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church Sunday evening. The pastor preached a sermon to them on "Self-sacrifice."

—Augustus Kipp, Inspector of Buildings, has granted a permit to John Forsyth for a Queen Anne frame dwelling on the east side of Hamilton Avenue, north of Morris Street.

—The tennis season at the Park Hill Country Club will open on Memorial Day. During the Summer a new court is to be built on land just east of the clubhouse.

—Col. Alexander S. Bacon on Sunday afternoon addressed a large audience at the Young Men's Christian Association's rooms.

Westchester County.

—John O'Connell's lime works at Tuckahoe were burned to the ground yesterday morning, together with some outbuildings and three box cars of the New-York and Harlem Railroad. His loss is about $10,000; partially insured.

—The Circuit Court, which, for the past week has been in session in White Plains, will adjourn for the term to-morrow.

New-Jersey.

—Michael McCabe, watchman at Nevin & Co.'s coal yard, on First Street, at the foot of the Heights, Hoboken, says he was held up at midnight Sunday night by five men, who robbed him of $2.10. He fired a revolver to attract attention. McCabe went to Recorder McDonough's court yesterday morning to make a complaint, but was himself arrested on the complaint of Baptista Palma, who charged that McCabe had tried to shoot his brother. The Recorder held McCabe for examination.

—Mrs. Sabertine of Symes Street and Summit Avenue, Hoboken, was found wandering on the streets late on Sunday night. When taken to Police Headquarters, she said she had quarreled with her husband, a wealthy real estate dealer, over the settlement of some property. Recorder Shindler held her to await orders from the County Physician.

—Workmen employed by Contractor Thomas Feeney in grading Dubois Street, West Hoboken, on Saturday afternoon exploded a blast which was not sufficiently covered with logs. Two pieces of rock crashed through the front of a frame dwelling occupied by Herman Theummel, making two jagged holes in the building.

—Major Werner Post and the Hoboken Veteran Corps of Hoboken are quarreling over the Decoration Day parade. The trouble is caused by the refusal of the Hoboken Veteran Corps to allow Werner Post to select the bandmaster for the parade.

—Jeremiah Crowley, thirty years old, a laborer, who resided at 263 Ninth Street, Jersey City, fell into the river from the Erie Railroad docks, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was recovered. He leaves a wife and two children.

Police Justices Meet.

A meeting of the Board of Police Justices was held last evening in the Jefferson Market Court. Justice Ryan presided, and the others present were Justices Simms, Tainter, Grady, Koch, Welde, Martin, Divver, and Meade. After the reading of the minutes, Justice Koch moved that a recess be taken until the evening of June 11, at 8 o'clock. The motion was carried unanimously. The meeting was preceded by a conference of the Justices.

Nebraska Crops Nearly Ruined.

OMAHA, Neb., May 27.—To-day was a very trying one on the crops. Hot winds blew from the south and east over a large part of the State. Telegrams from different places indicate that the damage to small grain in some localities will amount to almost ruin. Corn is also badly injured. It is not yet possible to fix the amount of damage.

The winds to-day were similar to those of last July which ruined crops in this State. Similar winds are reported from Western Iowa and South Dakota. These winds have already undone all the benefit of the rains of last week. The weather promises rain to-night, and some relief may be at hand. Thermometers in this city registered 90° to-day, and the wind and dust were intolerable.

Thomas Edison Can Be Sued.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 27.—Frederick A. Lumm, counsel for Thomas A. Edison, concluded his argument yesterday, before Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City, for permission to sue Receiver John R. Hardin of the North American Phonograph Company on a foreclosure of stock pledged. The Chancellor also ruled that the receiver can sue Mr. Edison to compel the surrender of patents claimed by the receiver as part of the assets. No date for a further hearing was fixed. The two suits will probably be tried simultaneously.

Chicago's Democratic Daily.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The first issue of The Chicago Chronicle, the only Democratic morning newspaper in Chicago, will appear to-morrow. In point of news service the new paper will have resources unsurpassed by any journal in the United States, including the full report of the United Press. Horatio W. Seymour will be the publisher and Martin J. Russell, Collector of the Port, the editor.

The "Pigs in Clover" Man in Disgrace.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Washington Boyer, the inventor of the "pigs in clover" puzzle, was arrested in Anacostia to-day charged with housebreaking. Boyer is generally supposed to have made an enormous fortune out of his puzzle, but whatever money it brought him was soon lost in theatrical ventures.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall Gives $1,000.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall of New-York has signified his intention of contributing $1,000 to the million-dollar anniversary reunion fund of the Presbyterian Church. In the letter in which he announces his contribution, he says he is sure there are at least 1,000 members of the Church who will esteem it a privilege to contribute $1,000 each to the fund.

A Twelve-Year-Old Highway Robber.

STAPLETON, S. I., May 27.—Edward Minnett, aged twelve years, residing at Tompkinsville, is locked up in Police Headquarters in this place charged with knocking down eight-year-old Powers Stansbury, who was going on an errand for his mother, and robbing him of $1.50.

There are few men whom we can't fit. There are many who think we can't fit 'em.

Pretty expensive ignorance, that.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince. Warren. 324 St.

Linens,

for

Summer Furnishing.

Exceptional value in Table Cloths, Napkins, Sheets, Pillow Cases and Towels.

72 in. Damask,
75 cts., 85 cts., $1.00.

⅝ Napkins,
$1.10 to $5.00 per dozen.

¾ Napkins,
$1.75 to $7.50 per dozen.

Large Size Napkins,
$9.00 per dozen.
formerly $12.50.

Hemmed & Fringed Towels,
$1.50, $1.75, $1.85 & $2.40 per dozen.

Turkish Bath Towels,
(large size).
$2.75 per dozen—25c. each.

Novelties in D'Oyleys, Buffet Scarfs, Tray Cloths and Centre Pieces.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' Dresses.

Stylish, correct fit, made right every way, and at prices that show there is no economy in purchasing materials and having them made.

This one of colored Linen with belt, cuffs and deep collar of white linen edged with fine embroidery is particularly desirable for the summer outing.

6 to 14 years, 7.95 to 9.25, as to size.

Sailor Suits of blue and white Galatea, 4 to 14 years 1.75 to 3.90.

Tan or white cotton Cheviot, 12 to 18 years, 4.25 to 4.85.

White Lawn Dresses, from 1.35.

Gingham Dresses, from 98c.

Outing Dresses in flannels and serges, 6 to 16 years, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.85.

60-62 West 23d St.

Marseilles and Crochet Bed Spreads.

To-day, we shall have on sale, at lower prices than ever before quoted by us for the same goods:

Full size Marseilles Bed Spreads, in new choice patterns, at $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 each.

Full size Crochet Bed Spreads, at 75 cents, 95 cents, $1.15 and $1.25 each.

Extra large Crochet Bed Spreads, at $1.35 each.

These should be of special interest to Hotels and Institutions.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St. **O'Neill's,** Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

A TIMELY OFFERING---To-day we place on sale in our big basement a multitude of articles in keeping with the season, at prices that will be appreciated by bargain seekers.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS.

We are the New-York selling agents for the celebrated "Leonard" Cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Chests. Over 35 sizes in stock to select from. Can fit any desired space in city flat or country home.

SPECIAL OFFER: One lot of Ice Chests, 30 inches long, 18 inches deep, and 25 inches high, ice capacity 100 pounds, regular 6.00 size, for three days only at

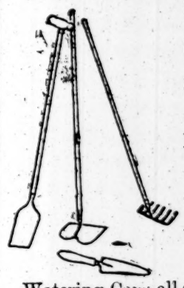
4.98.

GARDEN HOSE AND HOSE REELS.

50 ft. Standard Hose for **2.98**
50 ft. High Pressure Hose for **4.95**
50 ft. "O'Neill" Special Hose for . . . **7.50**
Couplings and nozzles are included in the above offers.

Hard Wood Hose Reels, **49c.** Ea.
Combination Spray or Straight Stream Nozzles at . . **25c.** Ea.
Ball Nozzle Sprinklers . **1.19** Ea.
Lawn Sprinklers . . . **25c.** Ea.

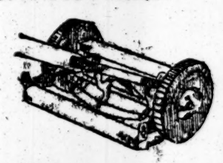
GARDEN TOOLS.



Sets, 3 pieces, **10c.**
Sets, 4 pieces **19c.**
Sets, 4 pieces, large size, **98c.**
Floral sets, 4 pieces in box, **39c.**
Garden Trowels . . **7c.**
Weeding Forks, **9c.**

Watering Cans all sizes and prices.

LAWN MOWERS.



12 inch Mowers **2.14**
14 " " **2.39**
16 " " **2.49**
14 " " high wheel **6.48**

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS.

Screen Doors, **98c.**
Window Screens, **25c.**

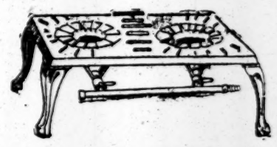
Screen Doors and Window Screens made to order at lowest prices.

ROLLER SKATES.

"Raymond's" Patent Extension Roller Skates, large variety of sizes,

1.33 Pair.

GAS STOVES.



Two-burner black iron Gas Stoves and six feet of tubing for **98c.**
Large double burner Gas Stoves, like cut . . . **1.98**
Gas Tubing . **3c.** and **5c.** Ft.

ASH CANS.

Galvanized Iron Ash Cans, well made and very strong,

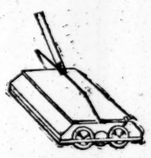
1.98 Each.

GARBAGE PAILS.

Garbage Pails of galvanized Iron. A handy article for flat kitchen,

1.11 Each.

CARPET SWEEPERS.



"Bissell's" Four-wheel Carpet Sweepers, the best manufactured,

1.29 Each.

TOILET SETS.

Japanned Tin Toilet Sets, 3 pieces to every Set,

1.19 Set.

HAMMOCKS.

Large White Mexican Hammocks, braided edges, 14 feet long. Ought to sell for 98c., on sale at

59c. Each.

Other grades up to **40.00** Ea.

CROQUET SETS.

Croquet Sets, hard wood, nicely painted. Large variety to choose from. Prices range from **88c.** to **7.50** Set.

A Column of Household Helps and Necessities.

White Tar Paper Sheets for laying between your stored-away Clothing, Rugs, etc., one doz. for **19c.**

Excelsior Disinfectant. One fixture and can complete for . . **98c.**

Cream Metal Polish, for cleaning brass, silver, and other metals, **23c.** Can

Carpet Cleaner and Renovator, **25c.** Cake

Antiseptic Wall Paper Cleaner, **25c.** Box

Crumb Trays and Brushes. Papier mache, assorted Japanese shapes and designs . . . . **12c.** Set

Japanese Bread Trays, . **10c.** Ea.

Window Cleaners. Something new. The latest novelty of the times, **9c.** Each

Asparagus Cookers, granite iron, **1.36**

Revolving Cake Cutters, **10c.** Ea.

Revolving Doughnut Cutters, **15c.** Ea.

Asbestos Stove Mats—saves your cooking utensils . . . **5c.** Ea.

Ice Picks—wood handles . **7c.** Ea.

"Dover" Egg Whips and Beaters, the genuine . . . . . **8c.** Ea.

"Columbia" Cream Whippers, **15c.** Ea.

Japanese Tooth Picks—1,000 in a box . . . . . **5c.** Box

Tack Claws and Hammers, **5c.** and **10c.** Ea.

Fruit and Lard Presses, **1.48** Ea.

Patent Funnels—never overflow, **59c.** Ea.

Oil Cans—wire bound . **35c.** Ea.

Oil Cans with tin jacket, **23c.** Ea.

Copper Tea Kettles . . **85c.** Ea.

Bread, Cake, and Paring Knives, 3 in set . . . . . **25c.** Set

Large Variety Boys' Velocipedes and Bicycles, Girls' Tricycles, also Large Stock Baby Carriages, at

LOWEST PRICES.

All purchases delivered by express free of charge at any point within 100 miles of New-York City.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

The Newest Sideboards.

The most tempting have charming little cabinets for china above—meant for only your daintiest ware.

One, a richly-carved Flemish piece, has a two-shelved, three-part cabinet, fronted by quaint leaded glass doors.

A simple sideboard, in Old English style, has a coquettish little globular cabinet of glass. Another has a glazed cabinet with flat front and bent ends.

Only delights to pick from when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH ST.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Our "NEW HARTFORD" will pass for an Oriental; large sizes, 37½c. per square foot.
Wool "SAKAI," large sizes, 17½c. per sq. ft.
Jute "SAKAI," large sizes, 12½c. per sq. ft.
JAPANESE RUGS, our own special designs, sizes not to be found elsewhere, at about the price of an ART SQUARE.
We have also made from remnants and odd pieces of all grades of carpetings RUGS with borders, suitable for all kinds of rooms; just right for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences. All at remnant prices. (Bring size of rooms.)

Lace Curtains.

Greatest Assortment Ever Shown.
SUMMER DRAPERIES of all kinds for cottages and country residences at nominal prices.

FURNITURE.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
A manufacturer's entire sample line of

Sideboards

at about half value.
Fine Parlor Furniture (our own upholstering) at popular prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

COMING EVENTS.

—New-York Collegiate Institute commencement, Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-day, 3 P. M.

—John De Witt Warner on the "Currency Question," Library Hall, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, this evening, 8:30 o'clock.

—Men's Parish Club entertainment, Church of the Holy Communion, 49 West Twentieth Street, this evening.

—Up-Town Club opening, Constable Building, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 3 to 6 P. M., to-day.

—Male Art Department, Cooper Union, reception, to-night.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

11 P. M.—330 and 332 East Forty-seventh Street; chimney fires; no damage.
12:15 A. M.—501 West Nineteenth Street; Robert Clarkson, dwelling; damage trifling.
1:35 A. M.—73 Cannon Street; Samuel Beaufield, grocery; damage slight.
2:30 A. M.—250 West Thirty-ninth Street; flat of Arthur Smith; damage, $300.
2:45 A. M.—699 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; dwelling of John Coals; damage, $200.
1:45 P. M.—693 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street; chimney; damage, $15.
3:40 P. M.—44 First Street; Daniel Sullivan, dwelling; damage, slight.

BEST NEWEST CHEAPEST CARPETS Cowperthwait's Store, West 14th St., Near 6th Av.

Tuesday
May 28-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

BUCHANAN TO DIE IN JULY

The Wife Murderer Sentenced by the Court of Appeals.

HIS LIFE SPARED ANOTHER MONTH

No Emotion Shown by the Prisoner On Hearing His Doom, Though He Protested His Innocence.

ALBANY, May 27.—Robert W. Buchanan, the convicted wife murderer, who would have been executed in April but for clemency extended by Gov. Morton, must die during the week beginning July 1. This was the sentence pronounced by Chief Justice Andrews, speaking for the Court of Appeals, this afternoon.

Buchanan had been brought from Sing Sing Prison to learn from the court of last resort in this State when he must die. Just before he learned his fate he gave to the court and to the hundreds who thronged the room fresh proof either of his stolid indifference or his wonderful nerve.

Solemnly, while all in the room were still, Chief Justice Andrews asked the condemned man if he had anything to say why the court should not fix a day for his execution.

Buchanan arose. He rested the fingers of his left hand lightly on the table at which he had been sitting. He looked for a few seconds directly at the Chief Justice, and then slowly ran his eyes along the circle at which sat the Associate Justices. Then he adjusted his glasses, and again resting one hand upon the table, he said:

"I can simply say that I am innocent, and, furthermore, that no crime was ever committed in the case of my deceased wife, and I certainly protest against the extraordinary proceedings at this time."

If the Chief Justice had asked him what time it was, his tone in reply could not have been more free from emotion. The condemned man gave far less evidence that the situation was trying to his nerves than did the Chief Justice.

Buchanan's visit to this city was an event that drew hundreds to the Capital—men, women, and boys. It is said to be the first time that proceedings of the kind have been known in this State. He was brought in response to an order issued by the Court of Appeals May 20, directing Warden Sage of Sing Sing to produce him here for resentence. The writ was the result of legal complications growing out of the stay of execution granted by Gov. Morton on April 23.

People began to enter the room of the Court of Appeals two hours before the time fixed for the court to act, which was 1 o'clock. Among the visitors were many minor State officials. Joseph H. Choate and E. M. Grout of Brooklyn chanced to be in the courtroom preparatory to an argument, and they were among the interested spectators. Senator Amasa J. Parker was another. Up on the bench were Chief Justice Andrews and Associate Justices Earle, Finch, Bartlett, Peckham, and Haight, the only absentee being Justice O'Brien. A squad of policemen was in the wide corridor without, keeping the crowd from blocking the passageway from the elevator to the courtroom.

It was 12:50 when Chief Justice Andrews left the bench and disappeared in the retiring room, to the rear. At about that time District Attorney John R. Fellows and his assistant, Mr. Lindsay of New-York, came in and took seats at the long table before the Justices. A case was being argued which was not ended until 1:10 o'clock. Chief Justice Andrews was in his seat by that time, and the Clerk of the court advanced and said something to him in a whisper.

The Chief Justice then announced that this was the day set for the return on the order directing the Warden to produce the body of Robert W. Buchanan in the court. Then followed a moment of absolute silence. Then the sound of marching feet could be heard out in the corridor, and presently officers made a pathway through the crowd. Behind the officers were State Detective Jackson, and Prison Keeper Hill, with Buchanan between them. They walked abreast down the aisle to the table. Buchanan was freshly shaven. His hair and blond mustache were neatly groomed. He wore a black cutaway suit, and a fawn-colored overcoat. His face was flushed. He was handcuffed to Keeper Hill. When they reached the table Jackson unlocked the shackle, and Buchanan removed his overcoat, placed it and his hat on the table, and sat down in a chair to the left. Hill sat beside him on the right, and Jackson stood at his left. He told the court that he represented Warden Sage.

"Have you the body of Robert W. Buchanan here?" asked the Chief Justice.

Jackson did not understand that a question had been asked of him, and he said nothing. The Justice repeated the question.

"Oh, yes; certainly," said Jackson. "I beg your pardon; I did not know you were talking to me. We have him here, all right."

District Attorney Fellows then made a short statement of the various legal proceedings in the case, giving the dates of conviction, appeal, decisions, sentences, and stay, and he closed by saying that it now became necessary for the court to fix another period within which the execution should take place.

After Col. Fellows sat down Attorney Gibbons of New-York, who has been interesting himself in Buchanan's case, said that he wanted to make one more plea for the condemned man. "Since the legal proceedings ended," he said, "we have come into possession of certain facts which have led us to believe that this man is innocent. This evidence is the result of expert testimony, and your Honors will bear in mind that it was upon the testimony of two experts that this man was convicted. This, I know, has nothing to do with the matter as it now stands before your Honors, but I call it to your attention."

When Mr. Gibbons sat down Justice Andrews told Buchanan to stand up, and the condemned man arose, and, in response to the question, made the reply already quoted. The Chief Justice, in fixing the time for execution, gave more evidence of feeling than did Buchanan. Chief Justice Andrews said that the only question with which the court had to deal at this time was to determine whether, from a legal standpoint, there was any reason why the prisoner should not be resentenced. The court had once before passed upon the other phases of the case.

"The only question in substance which we can consider," said the Chief Justice, "arises out of the claim that there is a stay in the State courts, by virtue of an attempted appeal taken by the defendant from an order of the District Judge denying the prisoner's application. In substance, the question before us is, Has anything supervened which affords legal ground for refusing to fix a time for the execution of the judgment of the court?

"It is within our power and it becomes our duty to obey the commands of the statutes and fix such a time. Our conclusion is that a warrant issue out of this court commanding the Warden of Sing Sing Prison to do execution of the sentence and judgment of the court against the prisoner during the week beginning Monday, July 1."

Buchanan did not move a muscle while the Justice was speaking. When he had ended, the prisoner smiled faintly. He arose, was handcuffed to Keeper Hill, and, with his light overcoat thrown over their two arms, so as to hide the shackle, he walked out of the court room.

First, they went to the Attorney's room, where Buchanan put on his overcoat and hat, and remained until the police had moved the crowd back from the centre of the corridor. Then, escorted by a squad of police, both before and behind, he was taken down the corridor to the elevator.

In the elevator, on the down trip, were Col. Fellows and Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Gibbons. Reaching the ground floor, they went to the eastern end of the corridor to the offices occupied by the Superintendent of Prisons, and waited ten minutes, until it was time to go to the 2:35 o'clock train for Sing Sing. Shortly after 2 o'clock the party came out, entered a closed carriage on the State Street side of the building, and were driven down the hill at a sharp gallop, while a hundred or more men and boys followed in the rain, eager to get another glimpse through the window of the condemned murderer.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ELECTION

John Bigelow Chosen President by the Trustees—No Action as to the Site to be taken Before the Fall.

The Trustees of the consolidated organization known as "The New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations" held their first meeting yesterday at the Astor Library.

The Trustees present were Thomas M. Markoe, Henry Drisler, John L. Cadwalader, Henry C. Potter, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Stephen H. Olin, Edward King, Frederick Sturges, Alexander Maitland, John S. Kennedy, William Allen Butler, George L. Rives, Andrew H. Green, George W. Smith, Alexander E. Orr, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Samuel P. Avery, and Philip Schuyler.

The Trustees absent were John Bigelow, Daniel Huntington, and H. V. R. Kennedy. Mr. Bigelow is in Europe, and the other gentlemen were prevented from attending by illness.

The meeting was held behind closed doors. George L. Rives announced after the meeting the election of the following officers:

President—John Bigelow; First Vice President—Henry C. Potter; Second Vice President—John S. Kennedy; Treasurer—Edward King; Secretary—George L. Rives.

Finance Committee—Edward King, Frederick Sturges, Andrew H. Green, Alexander Maitland, and Alexander E. Orr.

Executive Committee—John Bigelow, John L. Cadwalader, J. S. Kennedy, Lewis Cass Ledyard, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, and George L. Rives.

Library Committee—John Bigelow, Thomas M. Markoe, Alexander Maitland, Henry Drisler, and Samuel P. Avery.

Secretary Rives said that the meeting had been devoted entirely to the election of officers. He said there was no discussion concerning the site of the new library, and that there could be nothing definite to announce on that point until Oct. 21, when the Trustees will hold their next meeting. None of the committees elected was empowered to take action in the matter. In fact, no work is to be done during the Summer months.

President Bigelow is expected to return before October, and it is believed that the movement will be hurried along very rapidly after the first meeting of the Trustees in the Fall.

THREE NEW DOCK MASTERS

The Board Suspends a Regulation, Establishes New Offices and Fills Them—Ten Men Discharged.

The Dock Board met yesterday, increased the number of offices at its disposal, appointed three good reformers to the offices, discharged ten men, and transacted other business.

When the board met Commissioner Monks made a report. The board had discovered that there was a crying need for additional dockmasters' districts, of which there have been thirteen. Mr. Monks, being a practical dockbuilder, was asked to investigate and report. He said there was a need for three more districts.

The Dock Department regulation prohibiting the extension of districts was accordingly suspended, and one district on the North River and two on the East River were established. Then these appointments were made to fill the three new offices of Dockmaster, at a salary of $1,500 a year:

Rufus Darrow, Jr., of 308 West Ninety-first Street; Thomas Lusk of 203 East Eighty-sixth Street, and Martin Mauer of 606 Sixth Avenue.

In place of the suspended regulation, the Commissioners adopted and inserted this one:

"The board shall, at its discretion, divide the city into as many districts as may be required, and shall name a Dockmaster for each district, who shall perform the duties hereinafter prescribed, in or for the district to which he shall be assigned."

The question of discharges was then taken up, and these men were dropped from the rolls:

Francis O'Neill, leveler, salary, $1,200 a year; W. J. Sullivan, sounder, $15 a week; F. C. Stehe, J. McClancy, chainmen, $15 a week; F. Kennolly, watchman, $75 a month; Martin Miller, dockbuilder, 45 cents an hour; James Gaffney, stonecutter, 50 cents an hour; P. Devlin, Tronson Kerr, George F. Lang, 35 cents an hour.

WEST SIDE CAR LINE EXTENSION

Property Owners Ask for a Hearing—Contest for the Franchise.

A meeting of the West End Association was held yesterday in the office of the Secretary, G. B. Sheppard, at 10 Wall Street. Cyrus Clark presided.

There were also present F. R. Houghton, W. S. Patton, C. N. Bovee, Jr., James V. D. Card, J. Edgar Leaycraft, and Walter Stabler, all interested in the claims of the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the extension of west side traveling facilities, which were to have been presented to the Common Council to-day.

On motion of Mr. Leaycraft, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The matter of transportation for the citizens of the City of New-York is one of the utmost importance; and,

Whereas, A franchise is now pending before the Common Council, which is being contended for by two competing corporations; and,

Whereas, It is for the interest of the whole city that the proposed franchise should be granted to the company, which would be most acceptable to the taxpayers in general and furnish the best possible service; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the West End Association, through its proper committee, requests (in view of the great importance of the subject) that the Common Council defer further action and grant a public hearing on June 4, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M.

This resolution will be presented at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day.

Plans for the North River Bridge.

The Commissioners of the proposed New-York and New-Jersey Bridge held a meeting at 214 Broadway yesterday. The only business done was to refer to the commission's chief engineer, Thomas Cooper, plans for the bridge over the North River submitted by E. W. Sorrell, a civil engineer, and a Mr. McDonald, representing the Union Bridge Constructing Company of Philadelphia. The chief engineer was instructed to report on these plans at the next meeting of the Commissioners, the date for which was not fixed.

Post Route Map Bids Opened.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Post Office Department to-day opened bids for post route maps for the next fiscal year. Robert F. Gillin of the Gillin Printing Company of New-York City was the lowest bidder at $18,000.

FILIBUSTERS NOT FEARED

Hawaii's Army Regarded Able to Cope with Them.

A HIRED CUTTER PLACED ON GUARD

No Successor to Minister Thurston Has Been Selected—The Bennington Ordered to Honolulu.

HONOLULU, May 20, via San Francisco, May 27.—Successive mails having brought to the Government from its agents definite reports of a filibustering expedition having sailed from Puget Sound for these islands, the Government chartered the steamer Lehua for service as a revenue cutter. She has been cruising around the islands for two weeks, partly for the purpose of intercepting the possible filibusters and partly to watch for opium smugglers.

The Cabinet officers do not believe that any expedition by filibuters is being attempted. They believe the armed strength of this republic is too well known for any private piratical attempt to be made for its overthrow. They say there would be no chance of success for any force not numbering many hundreds of superior men, thoroughly organized and drilled. It is absurd to suppose that any force of so formidable a character could be organized and dispatched without being discovered and arrested by the United States authorities. They do not believe that there is any person sufficiently able and interested to risk the necessary funds for such a costly undertaking.

Although there are large numbers of natives and half whites, with some whites disaffected toward the republic, there are none who would now take any risk or who would help a filibustering force until it had demonstrated its certainty of success. Such is the opinion of the Cabinet Ministers.

Col. McLean, the newly-arrived military chief, says that the military forces of the Government are of admirable quality, and can, with the utmost ease, take care of any piratical force that could possibly be organized and sent here.

President Dole has summoned the Legislature to meet in special session June 12. The principal business will be the enactment of a land and homestead law, with especial reference to the disposal of the Crown lands.

The claim of Rickard and Walker that they are British subjects has been proved by the Foreign Office to be unfounded, and the British Commissioner will report to his Government that he was deceived by the statements of these men. Consequently, there will be no occasion for British interference in the case.

The Government has made no movement toward appointing a successor to Mr. Thurston.

THE BENNINGTON'S MISSION.

Right of Asylum Will Only Be Granted in Exceptional Cases.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Orders were telegraphed late Saturday to Commander Charles M. Thomas of the Bennington, now at Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., to proceed to Honolulu as soon as repairs on his vessel are completed, and report to Admiral Beardslee. The Bennington will remain in Hawaiian waters indefinitely, for the protection of American interests, and the flagship Philadelphia, on being relieved of that duty, will come to San Francisco for extensive repairs and docking. Admiral Beardslee is expected to return in his flagship, as there are no accommodations for him on the Bennington, nor is it deemed necessary to keep a naval officer of his high rank any longer in the islands, especially as his station includes the entire western coast line of this continent, from Point Barrow to Cape Horn.

Commander Thomas took Gen. Ezeta and several of his comrades on board the Bennington during the Salvadorian revolution last year, the action leading to such troublesome complications that the following general order was issued by Secretary Herbert:

The right of asylum for political or other refugees has no foundation in international law. In countries, however, where frequent insurrections occur and constant instability of government exists, local usage sanctions the granting of asylum, but even in the waters of such countries officers should refuse all applications for asylum except when required by the interests of humanity in extreme or exceptional cases, such as the pursuit of a refugee by a mob. Officers must not directly or indirectly invite refugees to accept asylum.

This order will govern Commander Thomas while at Honolulu in case trouble occurs there.

Funeral of Ex-Secretary McCulloch.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The funeral of Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, took place to-day. Simple services were conducted at Rock Creek Episcopal Church, in the immediate vicinity of Washington, and at the grave in the adjoining cemetery. At an early hour the funeral procession moved from Holly Hill, Md., the residence of Mr. McCulloch, and proceeded to the church, where it was met by the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith and the Rev. Dr. Aspinwall. Mrs. McCulloch, and other members of the family were present and many old friends, including Representatives of the Treasury Department. After the service the body was borne to the grave on the hillside.

The Treasury Department was represented at the funeral by Assistant Secretary Hamlin, Treasurer Morgan, Assistant Treasurer Jordan, who came over from New-York; Controller Eckels, Mrs. McCormick, and Miss Cartwright. Mrs. McCormick is the only person now in the Government service who was with Mr. McCulloch when he organized the office of Controller of the Currency.

Extravagant Wife Makes a Thief.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 27.—Since Jan. 1 letters containing money destined to points along the Union Pacific have disappeared. Although the Government had the shrewdest detectives at work on the case they did not locate the thief until Saturday, when suspicion was directed to Samuel F. Holliday, chief of the letter force of the St. Joseph office.

At daylight yesterday morning Inspector George Sutton went to his house and placed him under arrest. In his clothing was found a part of the money stolen from letters the day before. Holliday confessed, and said he had robbed the mails since January in order to support an extravagant wife.

Burned His Foot with Matches.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 27.—A burglar entered the room of John Harrington, a tobacconist, who lodges over his store on the Strand, early this morning. After pounding him nearly into insensibility and tying his hands and feet, the robber placed lighted matches against Harrington's left foot, demanding that the place where his money was kept be revealed. Harrington's foot was burned to a blister, and he was terribly hurt, one cut on his forehead requiring several stitches to close it. The burglar got two checks, one for $2,500 and the other for $36, a railroad order for $12, and $35 in cash. A man named O'Reilly has been arrested on suspicion.

Drove His Family Away and Died.

BABYLON, L. I., May 27.—Capt. Fred Saxton, a bayman residing here, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. Death was instantaneous.

Saxton had been drinking freely, and earlier in the evening had driven his family from the house at the rifle's muzzle. When they came back Saxton's body was found.

WOMEN OF AMERICA PLEASED

An Eastern State Will for the First Time Send a Woman Delegate to the Convention of the Republican League.

The women of the country—and particularly of New-York State—who are interested in politics, are very much pleased with the appointment which has just been announced, of Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Treasurer of the Woman's Republican Association of the United States, as delegate to the convention of the Republican National League, which is to be held in Cleveland on June 19. They consider it a recognition of women as a political factor.

The only other women delegates present will be from Colorado and Wyoming, States where women have the suffrage. It is a decided innovation that a woman should be sent from one of the Eastern States. The motion to place Miss Boswell upon the delegation was made by Gen. McAlpin.

Miss Boswell has been active in politics for the past six years. She was first editor of the literary bureau of the National Woman's Republican Association, and since 1893 has been Treasurer of the association, and in charge of the general political and campaign work in New-York State. During the campaign last Fall she was very active, and last Winter instituted, for the first time in the city, several women organizations. These are the West End Auxiliary, meeting Mondays at 102 West Eighty-second Street; Harlem Auxiliary, meeting on Wednesdays at 2,019 Fifth Avenue; the Business Woman's Auxiliary, with two branches, meeting one at Lincoln Union, and the other in Harlem, and a colored woman's auxiliary, meeting at 149 West Twenty-seventh Street. They are all for political study and advancement.

Miss Boswell's appointment as a delegate was enthusiastically received by the different organizations in which she is interested, and every member came forward to ratify it by financial aid.

Miss Boswell is liked and admired privately and publicly for her personal traits, as well as for her capabilities and bright speeches.

MURDERED BY A MEMBER OF THE A. P. A.

Quarrel Over Religion Ends in the Death of a Disputant.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 27.—A murder involving the elements of religious intolerance and bigotry took place in the barroom of a hotel on Plymouth Avenue at 10:30 o'clock last night. Dominick Kearns of 55 Cottage Street was shot and killed by Egbert H. Chatfield of 622 Genesee Street. Soon after the shooting the murderer gave himself up to the police. The shooting was done in the presence of several persons.

In the saloon the conversation of several men took a religious turn, and Chatfield remarked to Kearns that he was a member of the A. P. A., and was not ashamed of it. Kearns patted him on the shoulder and said he was glad there was one man belonging to the organization who was not ashamed to say so. Chatfield again reiterated the statement and said he would use his revolver on any one who disputed his word.

Kearns told him that he was afraid to shoot. Chatfield warned Kearns to keep away or he would surely use his revolver. A heated dispute followed, and Chatfield, taking deliberate aim, fired a bullet into Kearns's breast. He died in ten minutes.

A friend of the prisoner stated last night that Chatfield was in a grocery kept by ex-Patrolman Walters a few weeks ago and became enraged in an altercation with Walters on religious matters which resulted in a fight in which Chatfield was the victor, and that several persons, including Kearns, had agreed to "do up" Chatfield at the first opportunity. Kearns leaves a wife and three children. Chatfield is a young man, 23 years old, and a carpenter by trade.

A NAVAL RESERVE FOR BROOKLYN

Capt. H. Patterson Organizing the Second Battalion of the State.

Capt. Howard Patterson of Brooklyn, the principal of the New-York Nautical College, is engaged in recruiting in Brooklyn a body of young men who will form the Second Battalion of Naval Militia, S. N. Y. Already over a hundred names are recorded as applicants for membership, and the prospects for speedily obtaining the complement are encouraging.

Capt. Patterson, who will command the new battalion, is an ex-naval officer, a well-known author of several works on naval science, and has a reputation as an organizer. Among those selected by the prospective commander for commissions in the line and on the staff are Charles F. Adee, Dr. George F. Barney, W. H. Higbee, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, and J. W. Tumbridge.

As the First Battalion in this city has a waiting list, it is probable that the members to the number of fifty whose homes are over the river may be transferred to the Second Battalion, and, in that event, Capt. Patterson has expressed his determination to draw largely upon these trained and disciplined naval militiamen in selecting his Ensigns and junior Lieutenants, as well as his petty officers.

It is expected that one of the armories now vacant owing to the new quartering of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments will be turned over to the Second Naval Battalion.

Capt. William Tumbridge of the Hotel St. George has courteously placed his large hall, capable of accommodating 700 persons, at the temporary disposal of Capt. Patterson for recruiting and other purposes connected with the work of organization.

THREE BOYS STEAL A CATBOAT

They Start for Troy, but Get Scared and Desert Their Ship.

Joseph Murphy, fifteen years old, of 559 West Fifty-first Street; Michael Kirby, sixteen, of 548 West Forty-eighth Street, and John Klemmer, fifteen, of 550 West Fifty-first Street, were committed by Police Justice Ryan, in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon, in $500 bail each for further examination on the charge of stealing the catboat of Thomas Kettle, a butcher of 625 West Forty-sixth Street, on Saturday night. When arrested the boys admitted their guilt.

They said they took the boat on Saturday night from its moorings in the Hudson, off West Forty-eighth Street, with the intention of sailing to Troy and returning it before its owner should learn that it had been taken. They got as far as the Fort Lee Ferry, when they got scared, pulled the boat ashore, and deserted it for their homes.

Young Murphy is the son of Thomas J. Murphy, stationed on the United States steamship Minnesota, off West Fiftieth Street.

The State Printing Contract.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.—Justice Landon of the Supreme Court to-day decided the action brought in connection with the letting of the contract for legislative printing for two years from Oct. 1 next. The Argus Company and Weed, Parsons & Co., represented by John E. Milholland of New-York City, are the only bidders who expect to secure the contract. The effect of the decision is to declare that The Argus Company figured on the correct basis, the concurrent resolution in regard to the printing of extra bills, which was passed by the Legislature in 1892, not entering into the question of computation. The Argus Company claims to be the lowest bidder under this decision.

New Inland Harbor on the Sound.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 27.—Superintendent Latham of the Hartford Dredging Company, who has been in charge of the Government enterprise at New Shoreham, on Block Island, of cutting a canal to the Atlantic, telegraphed this morning that the breachway was effected Saturday night and that everything is working right. The canal connects Great Salt Pond in New-Shoreham with the Atlantic, the depth being sufficient to admit of the passage of ocean steamers into a land-locked harbor. The level of the water in the lake was higher than the ocean. Dredging was begun last August.

SHE MAKES A CAR FENDER

Miss M. Maidhof Tells How She Worked Out Her Invention.

STUDIED TROLLEY CARS FOR A YEAR

She Proudly Exhibits It on Her Piano, Where It Picks Up a Miniature Sand Bag with Ease.

"My faith in it has not been shaken, and until every car in the United States is using a fender different from mine I shall never give up hope."

It was Miss Marguerite Maidhof who was speaking, and Miss Maidhof is the young woman whose exhibit of a patent electric car fender received favorable comments from the members of the Board of Aldermen at their fender-inspection meeting recently.

Miss Maidhof never had any interest in or knowledge of mechanical affairs, she says, and machinery has had no attractions for her. She lives at home with her family, at 449 East Sixty-third Street, and is rather more interested in domestic affairs than the average young woman. Her mother

Miss Marguerite Maidhof,
A young woman who has invented a car fender after a year's study.

is an invalid, and the daughter has charge of all the duties of the household. She is interested in gowns, does a great deal of the work upon her own, enjoys society, and if she has a special talent, considers that it is for painting.

"How, then, did you come to invent a fender?" she was asked.

"Well, I suppose I saw there were a great many accidents for want of one," answered Miss Maidhof. "I think that the real reason was that I wanted to invent something. I have made an invention before this. It was a pin. I was sewing one day and a pin that I was using annoyed me by slipping out. What a good thing it would be, I thought to myself, if there were only pins that would always stay firmly in place.

"One trouble with dresses that causes them to fit badly is that when they are tried on they are pinned, the pins slip, and then the stitches are taken in the wrong place. 'I'll invent something that will be a blessing to dressmakers,' I said. I studied the pins carefully and saw that if there were waves or corrugations just below the head there would be no possibility of slipping.

"I sent a model on to Washington, and they sent me back the description of a pin exactly like mine, which was patented before I was born. It had never been put on the market, so I had never seen it. The only thing that inventor did with his patent was to keep me from getting mine, and I should have put mine on the market. Well, since then, I have wanted to invent something else.

"Yes, my grandfather was an inventor, and my mother is an excellent business woman. Perhaps, I inherited some ability from them. One of my brothers is around in a great many places, and I said to him one day, keep a good lookout, and if you see that anything is needed anywhere, come home and tell me, I will invent it. That was only in fun, of course, but one day he came home and asked me why I didn't invent a car fender, for he thought those were needed more than anything else.

"I made up my mind to try immediately. I suggested to another brother that we work together, and then we would share the proceeds. I think we worked on it about a year. We talked over ideas, one of us making a suggestion, and the other modifying or enlarging upon it. We did it all on paper, and sent on to Washington for the patent. My brother didn't know anything more about mechanics than I did.

"No, we never made any special study of cars. I used to stand on a corner and watch them go around a curve, and stoop down and look under to see just how they worked. Then I took the distance from the inside of the track to the top of the pavements with my umbrella, marked it with my finger, and then measured it. I don't know but people thought I was crazy, but I didn't care.

"Our fender is the only one exhibited that follows the track in going around a curve. That is the very necessary point, I think. Then it is adjustable and can be put back so that it is all under the car, or it may project several feet, as is desired."

Miss Maidhof's fender picks up obstructions on the track easily. It has never been tried with anything living, although Mr. Maidhof has offered to make an example of himself.

"A great many people have tried to discourage me," said Miss Maidhof; "people who have invented different things themselves with which they have not been successful. But, as I said, I shall not be discouraged or lose faith in my fender until I find there is absolutely no hope for it."

The little car, with the fender attached, the track on which it runs, and the little sandbag which it picks up to illustrate its practical value, all stand upon the piano in the back parlor of the Maidhof house. Whenever Miss Maidhof passes the door of that room she cannot resist the temptation to go in and give a little motherly pat to her invention, and send it along the track to pick up the miniature sandbag.

Miss J. E. Wilder Sues for $20,000.

A suit against the Broadway Railway Company of this city for $20,000 damages was begun by Miss Jennie C. Wilder, the elocutionist and sister of Marshall P. Wilder, the humorist, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday before Justice Rumsay.

Miss Wilder, who lives at 542 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, says she was permanently disabled in June, 1894, at the curve at Fifteenth Street and Union Square by being thrown face downward from her seat to the floor of the car. She knew nothing more until she found herself in bed at home. She says that if she undertakes to recite she can utter only a few lines, and then everything goes from her. She also testified that she had many awful dreams; that she is hanging by the neck or is being slapped.

MASSACHUSETTS MILLS ACTIVE

Dividends Are Increasing, Wages Are Advancing, and Large New Enterprises Are Being Started.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 27.—During the last three months dividends amounting to $375,375 were paid on a total capital mill stock of $22,008,000. The average percentage is slightly over 1.75, and the amount paid is an increase of the amount paid during the three months ending with February, though the increase is not a large one. The Troy Mill earned 6 per cent., the highest dividend. Only the Barnaby, Fall River Manufactory, Metacomet, and Stevens Mills paid no dividends. Prospects are good for a continued increase in business and the average of dividends during the coming quarter is expected to be materially increased.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., May 27.—The Whitman Mills corporation was organized in this city to-day for the manufacture of cotton goods in the new plant to be erected on Nash Point. The mills will start as the largest ever instituted in New-Bedford. The capital stock is $700,000, and the capacity will be 60,000 spindles and 1,600 looms. The new corporation proposes to engage in the manufacture of medium-grade yarns and cloth, with a specialty of fancy fabrics.

CARYVILLE, Mass., May 27.—The strike at the woolen mills of Taft, Murdock & Co. has ended by the firm conceding the 10 per cent. wage advance asked. The mills will be closed for two weeks, however, but only for the installation of a new power plant.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., May 27.—The Shenandoah City Colliery, owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, resumed operations to-day, after an idleness of four months. The capacity of the breaker has been more than doubled, so that it can send out 300 cars of coal per day. About 800 persons are employed at the colliery.

CHIEF PERRYMAN IS A PRISONER

Indignant Constituents Hold Him and Treasurer Grayson to Account for the Expenditure of Public Funds.

OKMULGEE, May 27.—Principal Chief L. C. Perryman and Sam Grayson, the Treasurer of the Creek Nation, were seized by a mob while in a room in their hotel at Okmulgee, carried to the council house, and held to account for some money which they were accused of paying out without authority.

At the last session of the Council, C. W. Turner was appointed Financial Agent by the Muskobee Indians, to secure $600,000 from the United States Government, a part of the proceeds for the sale of Oklahoma. For his trouble Mr. Turner was to receive three per cent. of the whole amount, or $18,000. It is alleged that Mr. Turner procured only $200,000, and then drew on the Treasurer for $6,000, which was paid. The Council was not pleased with this, it being asserted that Mr. Turner was to get $600,000, not $200,000, and that there was nothing due him until he had fulfilled his contract.

It is feared that much trouble will arise as it is reported that armed men from various parts of the country are coming to the capital.

A MENACE JUSTIFIES DEFENSIVE ACTION

Important Decision on Personal Rights in the Wild West.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—An error of Judge Parker of the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas in instructing a jury engaged in trying "Babe" Beard for murder has resulted fortunately for Beard, to whom the United States Supreme Court to-day granted a new trial.

Beard and a neighbor named Will Jones lived in the Indian Territory. They had a quarrel over a cow, and one day Jones approached Beard with a threatening look in his eye and a hand in his hip pocket. Beard, following the custom of the country under such circumstances, waived preliminaries and fired. Jones was killed.

Judge Parker, in instructing the jury, told them that Beard should have done everything to keep out of Jones's way in order to avoid trouble, but, in its opinion to-day, rendered by Justice Harlan, the Supreme Court held that if a man can defend himself it is not necessary for him to get out of another man's way on his own premises when the latter is making a hostile demonstration.

The opinion of the lower court is reversed and the case remanded for a new trial.

Sheep Herders and Cattle Men Fight.

WOLCOTT, Col., May 27.—A courier from Steamboat Springs brings news of a fight between cattle men and sheep herders yesterday, in which a number of men on both sides were badly wounded. So far as known no one was killed. The sheep men were part of the Edwards outfit from Wyoming and were driving their flocks over the range to this point, where they intended to ship them East. The cattle men had warned the sheep herders that they would resist their passage, and the result was a fight.

John and Alexander Winslow, brothers, were the most seriously injured, both being badly cut. Thomas Dyce and William Martin also received dangerous wounds. Physicians have gone to the scene of the fight to attend the wounded, and there will probably be a further need of their services, as both sides have declared their determination to fight the matter out. The cattle men of Routt County have agreed to stand together, and the Wyoming sheep men, headed by the Edwards brothers, are noted for their fighting abilities.

The Asbury Church to be Sold.

The old Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church property, in Washington Square, is to be sold for $250,000. Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court has granted the Trustees of the church the necessary permission to sell. The proceeds of the sale are to be kept invested as a fund, the income of which is to be applied to the maintenance and advancement of religious and missionary work in the section of the city in which the property is situated.

The congregation of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church is now worshipping in the church in Fourth Street, between Macdougal Street and Sixth Avenue.

Will Join the Bering Sea Fleet.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, May 27.—The United States cutter Grant, the last of the Bering Sea fleet to go North, sailed this morning. She is bound for Sitka, where she will report for detail to Capt. Hooper, commanding the revenue squadron. She is detailed this season to protect the seals. Upon her return it is expected the Grant will be detailed on service along the Southern California boundary suppressing Mexican smuggling, with headquarters at San Diego.

Tried to Burn a Hotel.

PORTLAND, Me., May 27.—Two attempts were made to set the United States Hotel on fire to-day. At 1 o'clock Room 39 was found in flames, which were extinguished by servants after small damage had been done. The gas in the hall was turned on and escaping rapidly, the evident intention having been to cause a gas explosion. Ten minutes later another fire was discovered in another part of the house under similar circumstances. Both rooms were unoccupied. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

A Library for the Blind.

Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court has approved the certificate of incorporation of the New-York Free Circulating Library for the Blind. The purpose of the organization is "to furnish books, with printed, raised, or embossed characters, and to maintain a library for the free use of the blind." The trustees are Richard P. Ferry, William B. West, Clara A. Williams, Clark D. Ferry, and Charles W. Weston.

The Geneva Club Indicted.

The Geneva Club, at 94 Lexington Avenue, has been indicted as a common nuisance by the Grand Jury. The club is composed of hotel employes, and the neighbors complain of it as a nuisance, because of the noise made by the members.

AGAINST THE TRUCK BILL

The Mayor Urged to Disapprove the Sullivan Measure.

MEN AND WOMEN ENTER PROTESTS

Commissioner Roosevelt, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, and Others on the Evils of Keeping Vehicles in the Streets.

Not since the hearing on the Bi-Partisan Police bill has there been such a crowd in attendance at a public hearing in the Mayor's office on pending legislation as was the case yesterday, when arguments were made pro and con upon Senator "Tim" Sullivan's bill to permit the owners of trucks to again store their vehicles upon the public thoroughfares at nighttime, on Sundays, and on holidays.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring, who declares that the bill is a menace to the efficiency of his department, occupied a chair beside the Mayor during the greater part of the proceedings.

A vigorous protest against the bill was made by representatives of many Good Government Clubs, by Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy; by Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, by representatives of the College and University Settlements, by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, and by the Rev. John B. Devins and others interested in charitable work and the wellbeing of those dwelling in the tenement districts.

The hearing was opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and lasted until a few minutes before 6 o'clock, when it was closed by the Mayor announcing that he would reserve his decision.

The crowd was so great that people stood upon the radiators under the windows in order to participate in the proceedings and listen to the speeches.

Mayor Strong announced that he would first hear the opponents of the bill.

In response to this invitation, Emmet R. Olcott announced that he appeared in opposition to the measure on behalf of the women of the City of New-York. He said:

We believe in the maxim of John Wesley that "cleanliness is next to godliness." It behooves every one to see that the streets are kept free and clear of all obstructions and dirt. The cleanliness of the streets was one of the fundamental principles of the ancient Romans, who enacted laws with that purpose in view. So it is to-day in all the great civilized communities of the world.

We find that in London the most stringent laws are enforced on this question. If vehicles are left on the streets for more than two hours they are impounded. In Berlin the penalty for leaving vehicles on the streets is from one to sixty marks, or imprisonment from one to fourteen days, while in other cities the laws are still more stringent. In France a fine is imposed for the first offense, and imprisonment for repeated offenses.

If other cities find these restrictions and penalties necessary, why should this city deem it desirable to make the radical change provided in this bill?

I voice the sentiment of this city, Mr. Mayor, when I protest against this bill. To allow vehicles to stand in the streets is an invitation to crime. Have the owners of these trucks got greater rights than the public that they may occupy the streets at their pleasure? All that these owners have that they can lay claim to is that which is included in the good nature and apathy of the community. They have no vested rights in the streets. We have allowed them to go along in their own way so long that they believe they have the right to convert the streets into a stable, but now a new broom has come, and proposes to set it aside.

Mr. Olcott was here interrupted by a volley of hisses and groans. Mayor Strong pounded on his desk, and cried: "Order! Order. If you do not preserve better order we shall have to have less people in the room."

Quiet having been restored, Mr. Olcott finished his speech by saying:

I therefore submit that if these owners of trucks have any rights, they have not had these rights sufficiently long that they have become vested rights. I claim they have no rights, and in behalf of the women of New-York I ask that you veto this bill.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, the next speaker, announced that he desired to enter a protest against the bill in behalf of the poor of New-York. He said:

My work, Mr. Mayor, has taken me much along the east side, and during the thirteen years in which I have been going around that district, I have never seen the streets of the east side in better shape than they are now.

Any man who during the hours of the evening, or night, or of the early morning walks these streets cannot deviate from me on this point, that if the trucks and carts that were allowed to stand upon them some time ago were still allowed to be there it would not be possible to keep the streets clean.

If our civilization makes it essential for our citizens to store their trucks and

places, in which to give mixed-ale parties and the like.

I hope your Honor will exercise the discretion imposed upon you by the Constitution and withhold your approval from the bill.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt, who said he was present to oppose the bill, next addressed the Mayor, saying:

One point that has hardly been touched upon is that the bill will have a damaging effect upon the children. In the first place, it takes away their playground and makes them spectators of flagrant vice.

If the truck dirver can occupy the street at night with his vehicle, why cannot the peanut vendor and others? As a matter of fact, the truck drivers have no more right to the street than any other persons, and because they have been allowed to act outrageously in the past is no reason why they should be allowed now to continue on a similar basis.

I think people are unanimously agreed that the city should have public toilet places, and the need of it is emprassized by the fact that the trucks are now so often used for this purpose, so as to make them a serious menace to health and outrageous to decency.

I do not think any man will appear here in support of this bill except the representatives of a purely selfish interest. We need to have the streets cleared of trucks in the interest of the Street-Cleaning Department, and in the interest of the Fire Department. They increase the work of the police very much, and particularly so in cases of fire. We need the space for playgrounds for the children, and we need to have the trucks removed in the interest of common decency and public morality.

J. Augustus Johnson, as the representative of sundry Good Government Clubs, urged that the bill be vetoed, and Dr. Landes, an east side physician, presented a petition signed by a large number of east side doctors praying the Mayor to disapprove the bill.

Dr. Jane Elizabeth Robbins of the University Settlement protested against the bill in behalf of the women dwellers in the present district. She said:

If the trucks must be stored in the streets, I would suggest that they be placed on the side streets east and west of Fifth Avenue.

John D. Townsend opposed the bill, and then went on to say:

I believe that the gentleman who now holds the office of Street-Cleaning Commissioner is one of the best we have ever had, and I am one of the oldest inhabitants. To ask this gentleman to listen to you, the reform Mayor, in directing him to return what he has for weeks and months been taking out of the streets would be something remarkable for a reform Mayor.

If it should ever occur to you to change your Street-Cleaning Commissioner, I know of a most excellent man for the position.

"It has not occurred to me," interposed Mayor Strong, very dryly, as soon as Mr. Townsend had made his suggestion.

"His name is Jacobus," retorted Mr. Townsend.

"You will confine yourself to the subject under discussion," remarked the Mayor, this time very brusquely.

Under this rebuff Mr. Townsend immediately sat down, and then the Mayor listened to a petition against the bill from the Ladies' Health Protective Association, signed by Mrs. H. M. Trautman as President, and the other officers.

Miss Lillian Betts of the College Settlement also made an eloquent protest, speaking of one occasion when she walked through a street on the east side from Clinton Street to Rivington. She said:

When I got to Rivington Street I realized that it is not necessary to die to go to hell, for I had been through it. The streets had been converted into a hell, and I hope you will not allow it to be done again.

Miss Grace H. Dodge and the Rev. John B. Devins both asked the Mayor to disapprove the bill, and petitions were handed in from Good Government Clubs Y and Q asking him to veto the bill.

Arthur W. Millbury, Secretary Kellogg of the United Charities Organization; a Mr. Feltman, and a representative of the West Side Taxpayers' Association also made verbal protests against the bill.

J. K. Cowperthwait of the furniture firm of B. M. Cowperthwait & Co. said that, although his house maintained a great many trucks, and would save nearly $1,000 a year if it could store them in the street at night, for the interest of the city he would he would urge the Mayor to veto the bill.

Joseph Larocque, in urging the Mayor to disapprove the bill, said:

For the first time in many years, under this administration, we have had in charge of the Street-Cleaning Department a man who in selecting his men has taken no account of whether they are Republicans or Democrats, but who entered upon the duties intrusted to him of having the streets of New-York clean, and making them decent for people to travel over. He has succeeded admirably, far better than any one expected before he took office. He has many obstacles to overcome and has to pay the men twice as much for the same class of work as other people would be called upon to pay, and that is what has brought about the present deficit. In the interests of clean streets and as a citizen and taxpayer, I protest against your approval of this bill.

Senator Sullivan and Assemblyman Hammond spoke in favor of the bill, and asserted that unless it became a law a great deal of suffering and hardship would result to the truckmea of New-York.

William O. Campbell, counsel for the truckmen, and ex-Assemblyman Joseph J. Charlson of Plainfield, Ind., who spoke upon "What shall our reform schools be? How best housed to be best conducted, and what curriculum is advisable?"

In the section devoted to charity organization Miss M. E. Richmond gave a fifteen-minute address on "The proper treatment of drinking and idle men and their neglected families." It was followed by a general discussion.

ASSIGNMENT OF ARMY PAYMASTERS

Plans for Paying the Troops in the Department of the Missouri.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—By command of Major Gen. Merritt the following assignment of Paymasters in the Department of the Missouri for the payment of troops for the muster of May 31 has been ordered:

Lieut. Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymaster —At Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Forts Wawne, Macinac, and Brady, Michigan.

Major Francis W. Baird, Paymaster—At Fort Sheridan and Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois; Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana.

Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster—At the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, and Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kansas; Fort Reno, Oklohamo Territory; any troops that may be absent temporarily in the field from the last-named post.

Major Charles McClure, Paymaster—At Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis Powder Depot, Missouri.

As usual Major Dodge will be met by an armed escort from Fort Reno when he shall reach Oklahoma Territory, the wild character of the country and the presence of a lawless element rendering this safeguard necessary. Upon completion of this duty, Major Dodge will take a month's leave of absence, with permission to apply to the Adjutant General of the army for an extension of two months.

BATTLE WITH THE OYSTER PIRATES

They Show Fight, and One of Them Receives a Bullet in the Knee.

BRIDGETON, N. J., May 27.—The first real battle between the oyster pirates and riparian owners of Delaware Bay took place to-day. Eight pirate craft have been steadily working over the grounds. Oliver and Harry Gandy, and others fired on them to-day to frighten them off. Instead of having a terrifying effect, the fusilade incited the pirates to give battle, and their boats came in and landed eight men, who chased two riparian men, believed to be the Gandy brothers, two miles through the marsh, firing at them as they ran.

The two became exhausted, and, in desperation, stopped and fired on their pursuers, shooting Capt. John Hilton of the sloop Armstrong in the knee, and making a dangerous wound. The battle then stopped. Hilton was taken on a boat to Port Norris for treatment.

The Exhibited Whale Washed Ashore.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., May 27.—The decomposed body of the whale which was on exhibition for some time in New-York Harbor was discovered on the beach at Arverne by a life saver attached to the Rockaway Beach Life-Saving Station. After the news spread the beach was crowded by curiosity seekers. Dr. Lusk of the Board of Health will destroy the remains by quicklime.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Quebec, May 27.—More landslides are reported on the north shore of the River St. Anne, County of Port Neuf, in the vicinity of the scene of the catastrophe of last year. Huge masses of ground 100 feet long roll over into the river at intervals. It has been necessary to move houses and barns further inland to avoid their destruction.

Duluth, Minn., May 27.—Henry Truelsen, a pioneer resident, who recently gained considerable notoriety by stopping the sale of $500,000 worth of city bonds to Boston men after a hard fight in the District and Supreme Courts, dropped dead on the street last night of heart disease.

Hartford, Conn., May 27.—Bishop Michael Tierney of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Hartford will said for Rome Saturday, June 1. During Bishop Tierney's absence Vicars General Mulcahy of Waterbury and Hughes of this city will be in charge of the diocese.

St. Louis, May 27.—Richard Rosewater, a messenger in the employ of the Stiel Brewery, was knocked down by two young men and robbed of $1,950 in cash and a large amount of checks just before noon to-day. His assailants escaped.

Flint, Mich. May 27.—Martin B. Marrium, arrested here, is wanted at Scottsburg, N. Y., for the alleged stealing of $2,400. He was Deputy Postmarter at Scottsburg.

FOR INDIGENT VETERANS

All Measures of Relief Should Be Expedited.

THE REPORT ON SOLDIERS' HOMES

Means of Giving Aid Considered by the Conference of Charities and Corrections—Other Subjects Discussed.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 27.—"Homes for Sailors and Soldiers" was the principal topic discussed by the Conference of Charities and Corrections at this morning's session. The special committee on the subject is composed of Union and Confederate veterans. This committee reported as follows:

The first duty of your committee is to urge attention to the need of expediting measures for relief. The ratios of disability and dependency in the ranks of our soldier population are rising with a rapidity which overtaxes every present resource. Government policy should be concluded by the enlargement of such national homes as are susceptible of enlargement within the requirements of approved conditions without delay, and new homes should be established under the management of the Government to meet the needs of changing conditions.

State homes for the shelter and care of the dependent soldiers and sailors who served in the Union Army and Navy have been established in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Vermont. Provision for the care of Confederate soldiers has been established in Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Florida, Maryland, and Missouri. The first five named of these homes are supported by State appropriations, and the others by private contributions of citizens of the respective States.

The paper of Prof. A. O. Wright of Madison, Wis., on pensions, was an exhaustive résumé of the situation from the standpoint of the sociologist.

The afternoon session was taken up largely with informal discussions of department work. Charles W. Birtwell of Boston presided at the Child-Saving Work Section, and a paper was read by the Rev. E. P. Savage, Superintendent of the Children's Home Society of Minneapolis, on "Deserted by parents."

His attention was directed to this subject by an experience that was surprising and alarming. Out of about 600 children that had come into the charge of the Children's Home Society of Minnesota in less than five years, he found that nearly one third of them had been deserted by one or both parents. He found also that, while this crime was recognized by the law of Minnesota and punished by imprisonment for a maximum of seven years, yet not a single instance of any punishment had come under notice. He found also that about nine-tenths of the desertions were by fathers, while the mother was left penniless in the struggle for life, and her offspring speedily become dependent upon charity. Experience in Minnesota was by no means exceptional. He found that the evil of the desertion of children by their parents, and especially of illegitimate children and their mothers, by the father of the child, was widespread and very frequent, and that a very large part of the burden society bears in the care of dependent children was occasioned by it.

The ideal remedy, said Mr. Savage, would be one that would have a penalty sufficiently severe. Let the offense be made a felony when the desertion imperils the life or health of the child, or criminally or wantonly causes the destruction of the separate property of the wife or the child. It would be capable of enforcement anywhere in the land. This suggests the desirability of national legislation. The crime should be made extraditable by all the States, and our treaties with neighboring nations should include it.

A general discussion of the topic, opened by James Smith, Superintendent of the Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati, followed. Franklin H. Briggs of Rochester, N. Y., read a paper entitled: "What trade schools may do for children of the poor."

F. H. Nibecker of Glens Falls, N. Y., presided at the section of Juvenile Reformation. Two papers were read—"Manual training" the first, by T. F. Chapin, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reform School, Westborough. He dwelt upon the proper place and relation of manual training to trade schools. The second was by J. Charlson of Plainfield, Ind., who spoke upon "What shall our reform schools be? How best housed to be best conducted, and what curriculum is advisable?"

In the section devoted to charity organization Miss M. E. Richmond gave a fifteen-minute address on "The proper treatment of drinking and idle men and their neglected families." It was followed by a general discussion.

WAR ON THE SALOON KEEPER

Manorville Has But One, and Some Persons Don't Want Even Him.

MANORVILLE, L. I., May 27.—Gustave Brasch, a short time ago, leased a store in the centre of the business section of the village, and opened it as a saloon. Manorville is a strict temperance village, and Brasch was the pioneer of its liquor business.

The presence of the saloon is particularly obnoxious to the temperance residents of the place, because only a few weeks ago they presented a carefully worded petition to the Brookhaven Town Board of Excise, asking them not to grant a license for this district. The petition was signed by 118 of the prominent people here. Of the signers 51 were voters, and, considering that only 54 votes were cast at the last election, the petition fairly represented the wishes of nearly all the voters. The Board of Excise received the petition, and informed its advocates that they had been elected to grant licenses, and proposed to do so.

A public meeting was called and a committee appointed to prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature preventing the granting of a license in an election district where a majority of the voters protested against it. The bill was prepared, but reached Albany too late to be introduced in the Legislature.

There are those in town who are bold enough to say that Brasch has found a thirst awaiting his coming which is sufficiently large and lasting to afford him a living. Many efforts has been made to induce the good-natured German to silently fold up his saloon signs and seek some drier field. There has suddenly developed a scarcity of vegetables, meat and groceries in Manorville whenever Saloon Keeper Brasch wants any of those necessaries. The local tradesmen and the temperance advocates will not admit that a boycott has been instituted against Brasch. The saloon keeper does not complain, but sends to Riverhead and New-York for what he wants.

The temperance people have appointed a committee composed of Miss Wilbur, Clarence E. Raynor, and Richard W. Hedges to devise ways and means to depose the German. The building where the saloon is situated is owned by Postmaster Eugene W. Lane, and he has been asked to dispossess his tenant.

When spoken to about the efforts to drive him out of the village, Brasch stopped puffing on a big pipe long enough to ejaculate: "Dot's all right. I come here to shtay."

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; or mind grown children; willing to go in the country or traveling; best city references. 219 East 85th St. Mrs. Kramer.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; three years and six months with present employer; leaving on account of family going abroad; will be highly recommended. 44 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a young Protestant girl to do light chamberwork or assist with children. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 52 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young American girl to assist with chamberwork or take care of children; willing and obliging. 210 East 38th St.; ring Clark's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable, tidy American girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; can furnish highest reference. F., 638 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and to wait on invalid lady, or as infant's nurse. Call, from 10 to 12, 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a well-educated German, lately landed, in small American private family; country preferred. Jahnke, 246 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Call, 10 to 12, at 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl in private family; willing to go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, 50 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotch girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family, or willing to assist in any other kind of work; city or country. Tween, 277 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city or country; good reference. Present employer's, 27 Irving Place; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl; in small family; no objection to country; best city references. 221 East 32d St., McGuire's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting to go to the country for second week of June. Call from 10 to 12, at present employer's, 240 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; lady can be seen. 4 East 54th St., Tuesday and Wednesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid; three years' reference from present employer. Can be seen before 12 at 44 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 495 9th Av., Lenahan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; willing to assist with other work; city or country; private family; two years' reference from last place. 242 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By competent girl in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 874 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress; city reference. Mrs. Judge, 500 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid in private family; best city reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 27 East 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In private family; best city reference. 133 West 62d St., Kolman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress. Present employer's, 341 Lexington Av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and good laundress. Present employer's, 141 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEWER.—By a Protestant girl, 17, with nice family; willing and obliging. L., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady desires position for chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting. 113 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with waiting; best city reference. 13 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID—By a young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; in private family. 10 West 9th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid; city or country. Present employer's, 131 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; thoroughly competent, and best city references. 132 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat young girl; good city reference. M. W., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady of refinement as companion to an elderly lady or for young children, or any position of trust, not menial. Apply, by letter, Miss W. J. Bellonl, Jr., 14 East 60th St.

COMPANION or ATTENDANT ON SICK LADY; or would go as maid; good references. M., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

A LADY WHO IS CLOSING HER HOUSE FOR the Summer desires positions for a competent cook and also waitress. Call at 39 East 33d St., on Monday, between 10 and 1.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in a private family; best city reference; city or country. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By young woman in private family; city or country. L., 59 West 39th St., Times Agency.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman, where kitchenmaid is kept. Present employer's, 556 Madison Av.

COOK.—By girl to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework; willing and obliging; city reference. 145 East 32d St.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman as cook; with best reference; city or country. K. R., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady wishes to get a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 555 5th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in a private family; best city reference; city or country. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK and WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping would like to obtain situations for cook and waitress.

COOK.—By a first-class French female cook, with best references, in a private family. M. L., Box 205 Times.

COOK.—By an experienced Swedish girl; no washing; has city references; wages, $25 to $30. 480 Tenth Av., care of Mrs. Sward.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a small private family; wages, $25; best city reference. Call, two days, at 19 West 39th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; do washing and ironing; good city references; city or country. 145 West 51st St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman as cook in a private family; understands well all the branches; good city references. 162 West 32d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—A lady going abroad would like to place two Protestant girls for the Summer; one as cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; to go together; can highly recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday, before 11 o'clock, at 26 West 11th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Lady breaking up housekeeping wants situation for her cook and lady's maid. Call at 31 West 17th St., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday mornings, from 9:30 to 12:30.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls, Protestants; one as first-class cook; the other as waitress; no cards. 107 West 62d St., Adams's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as competent cook; good laundress; three years' city references; willing to go to country for Summer. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as competent cook; private family; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. 2,547 8th Av., butcher's store.

COOK.—By an English Protestant, by the day or week, in private family; first-class city reference. E. W., care of Mrs. Drysdale, 228 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good plain cook; coarse wash, or entire wash; city or country; best city reference from last place. 145 West 60th St., Ragin's bell.

COOK.—First-class; understands French and English cooking; one who thoroughly understands cooking; good reference. C. W., 802 6th Av., third bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Norwegian girls, with good local references; prefer a place together; as cook and chambermaid or waitress. 8 State St.

COOK.—Protestant; excellent; where kitchenmaid is kept; leaving on account of family going abroad; disengaged 10th of June. N. G., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady going abroad desires a situation for her cook; she is strictly temperate, honest, an excellent cook, and highly recommended. 31 East 37th St., present employer.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By excellent cook and laundress; willing to go to the country; city reference. 643 Union St., near 4th Av., Brooklyn; ring second bell.

COOK.—By middle-aged Protestant Canadian woman as cook; good city reference; good baker; city or country; lady to be seen. 212 East 44th St.

COOK and BAKER.—Excellent; by competent woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; wages, $30. L., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young woman in private family; understands all kinds of first-class cooking; best city references. 445 2d Av., drug store.

COOK.—By a young woman as experienced cook and laundress; would like permanent place; city or country; best references from last employer. H. M., 250 West 18th St., rear, one flight. Room 7.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Would like to go together; city or country; have first-class city references. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By an American woman as good cook and fine baker; country reference. A., 338 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; city or country; best city reference. 241 East 55th St.

COOK.—By a woman as good plain cook; best city reference from last place. 164 East 53d St.; ring dentist's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as good cook and excellent laundress in a small private family; reference. 301 East 65th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and do plain washing; wages, $20; personal references. K. K., 251 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, 14 West 53d St.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires situation for a most excellent, temperate, and desirable cook. 31 East 37th St., present employer's.

COOK.—First-class; by woman; understands cooking in all its branches; good baker. Present employer, 13 East 63d St.

COOK.—By an English cook and laundress; city reference; understands her business; city or country. 247 East 30th St., rear.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good cook; will do coarse washing; in a private family; good reference. 204 East 18th St., store.

COOK.—By young woman; competent cook; understands all kinds of cooking; reference. 345 East 36th St., third floor, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; city or country; reference. 309 East 35th St., store.

COOK.—First-class; by a young woman; city or country; best personal reference. E., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—KITCHENMAID.—By a good Swedish cook, with kitchenmaid; leaving on account of family going to Europe. 3 West 84th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to get a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 553 5th Av.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook; assist with washing; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—By plain cook, washer, and ironer; small family. 411 West 42d St.; ring bell four times.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; from Doucet and Félix; last style in Summer dresses; wants more engagements by day in family; $2.50; references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker would like a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work at home; best reference. 326 West 44th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; wants permaneht place; highest city reference. Dressmaker, 33 West 11th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by the day; $2.50. 159 East 39th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German, lately landed, to take entire charge of children as nursery governess; excellent references. Experience, 126 East 85th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl for general housework in a small American family; good washer and ironer; good plain cook and baker; two years' reference from last place. 231 East 25th St., between 2d and 3d Avs., basement.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Protestant woman to do housework or to do sewing and take care of children; city or country; first-class reference; wages moderate. H., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl in small family in a flat; good cook and laundress; best city reference. 210 East 44th St., top floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girl would do housework or chamberwork mornings or all day; sleep home. Marsh, 1,345 2d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small family. Clarke's bell, 226 East 59th St.

HOUSEWORK.—In private family; by a young girl, lately landed. 515 West 48th St., second floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or CARE OF GROWING CHILDREN.—By French-Swiss Protestant of experience; speaks three languages; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; several years city references. A. M. S., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; competent in all her duties; dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; city references. Mlle. Marie, 118 West 31st St., basement.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French person; good hairdresser, seamstress; accustomed to travel; good city references. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss; speaks German and English; good seamstress and dressmaker; very obliging. G. R., 205 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent young French girl; good seamstress; good reference. L. E. J., 248 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By Frenchwoman as lady's maid or to take care of invalid; has best of city references. X L., 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; thoroughly competent; as maid and seamstress in private family going to the country; would assist in chamberwork; best city reference; can be seen at present employer's. Call, until Thursday, at 592 5th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of fine sewing, packing, and all the duties of a maid; would assist a lady in household duties; best city references. Maid, 572 Lexington Av., Brown's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—Capable and trustworthy; willing to be useful; Protestant; good references; city or country. A. M. M., care Mrs. Stinson, 275 Hudson St.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid to grown children; can assist them with lessons, or as maid to elderly lady and do light chamberwork; good sewer; four years' reference. H., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By experienced lady's maid; good traveler and packer; has traveled abroad; understands dressmaking; eight years' excellent city reference. W. F. O., Box 877 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl, short time in country, as maid and seamstress to lady or children; willing to travel. 165 7th Av.; three bells.

MAID, &c.—By a useful maid, nurse, or other post of trust; experienced; good needlewoman; used to traveling; first-class reference; town or country; German. 225 East 45th St.

MAID.—French; for ladies or growing children; good seamstress; competent in all her duties; city references. Rose, 118 West 31st St., basement.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—SECOND MAN.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find situation for a second man and also a first-class laundress; both highly recommended. 39 West 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; in private family; willing to go to country; five years' reference from last place. 342 East 65th St., Biedinger's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; excellent city reference; last employer can be seen. S. M., Box 68, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do some family and gentlemen's washing; best reference. Mrs. Harnett, 246 East 55th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; in private family; has two years' city reference. Address, for two days, K. A., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like to secure a situation for her laundress. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 6 East 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; best city references. 222 East 70th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city reference. F. M., 650 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class laundress or laundress and chambermaid; thoroughly competent. Can be seen, for two day, at present employer's, 14 West 53d St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced and competent infant's nurse; one that can take charge from birth; city or country; best city reference. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; is thoroughly competent of taking entire charge of infant or older children; first-class references. Call, Monday, at 413 Lexington Av., second flat.

NURSE.—By experienced monthly nurse a few engagements, or would take care of a lady or invalid child; good references. E. N., 58 Prospect Place, between 42d and 43d Sts.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent nurse to grown children and as seamstress. Call, Tuesday, at present employer's, 55 West 36th St.

NURSE.—By Frenchwoman; middle-aged; for growing children; speaks a little English; good needleworker; best references. M. A., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By very competent Protestant young woman; for lady or growing children; is good laundress; very best of references. 1,016 3d Av.; ring once.

NURSE.—By a young Swiss, speaking French and German, as nurse to growing children; good references. E. D. R., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By German girl; Protestant; to grown children or as maid to a lady; would like to travel. N. O., 1,333 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a German girl as nurse; three years' reference from last employer. 314 East 83d St., care of Mr. Curton.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent person as nurse to infant or grown person; best city reference. 508 West 51st St.; ring McElwee's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge of bottle babies; German. 150 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE or MAID.—To young ladies; speaks German, French, and English; best of city references. R. B., 219 2d Av.

NURSE.—A lady desires situation for competent nurse; can take entire charge of infant or older children; good sewer. 7 East 43d St.

NURSE.—To make herself useful; no objection to country; six years in last place; no cards. 217 West 88th St. Mrs. F. Glittck.

NURSE.—For invalid lady or gentleman; ten years' city reference. Mrs. Eddy, 346 West 59th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined German girl as nurse and seamstress; best city references. 333 East 30th St., Renner's bell.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse or lady's maid; plain sewing; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

WET NURSE.—By a healthy young German woman, with good reference, as wet nurse. 144 East 32d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, CHAMBERMAID, or WAITRESS.—A lady going to the country wishes to find a situation for a very competent parlormaid, waitress, or chambermaid. Apply at 38 Park Avenue, on Monday and Tuesday.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class Protestant; can furnish good references. M. C., 426 East 85th St., care of Mrs. Huber.

PARLORMAID.—By Protestant parlormaid or competent waitress; two years' reference from present employer. 103 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By German-American in private family, or maid to elderly lady; understands all kinds of hand and machine sewing; capable of relieving lady in housekeeping; trustworthy and practical; verbal reference. K. M., 349 Park Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress and dressmaker; would assist with other light duties, as maid to lady or children, not infants; prefers to go to the country. E. Gallagher, 334 East 25th St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, tidy North German girl as seamstress and chambermaid or waitress; two years' city references. 223 East 46th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as thoroughly competent seamstress and chambermaid in private family. Present employer's, 139 East 34th St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID, or NURSE and Chambermaid. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, 14 West 53d St.

SEWING, &c.—By a superior young North German, lately landed, to do sewing and assist with young children in American family; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Call, for two day, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 325 West 56th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her waitress, who has lived with her four years; excellent waitress or chambermaid; willing and obliging. Apply, on Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 120 East 34th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to get a good situation for young American girl to do waiting and chamberwork in small family. Call, Monday, or address Mrs. Lawrence, 309 East 17th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by a young woman in private family going to the country; takes charge of silver and dining room and can fill a butler's place; best city references. M. C., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl in private family as waitress and chambermaid; good personal city reference. S. N., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Lady closing her house would like place for an excellent waitress; is willing to assist in chamberwork. Apply, Monday, at 51 East 30th St.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl as first-class waitress; fully capable in all branches; country preferred; best of references. 593 2d Av., third floor, rear house.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress and butler's place; as first-class parlormaid; family going to country; best city reference. 200 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; first-class; will go any distance into the country; understands carving, salads, and serving of wine; best reference. C., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent woman as waitress in a private family going to the country; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 592 5th Av., until Thursday.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family; city or country; best reference. 326 West 40th St., one flight up.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress in not too large a private family; must be permanent; city references. E. C., Box 180 Times.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid in private family; to go in country for Summer. Call, before 12, at present employer's, 14 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a North of Ireland first-class waitress, or excellent chambermaid and seamstress; family gone to Europe; first-class references. S. J., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to place a very excellent waitress, who has lived with her two years. Apply, from 9 to 11, at 5 East 43d St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; has good city references. L. M., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young woman in private family; country preferred; four years' city reference. 330 East 76th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady would like a place for her excellent waitress; would take chambermaid's place. 112 East 16th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes a place for her waitress. Call before 11 A. M., or between 2 and 3, at 18 East 30th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as waitress; willing to do chamberwork; four years' reference. 207 East 20th St., Jefford's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young girl; in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, Tuesday and Wednesday, 13 East 63d St.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By a competent girl. Present employer's, 6 East 53d St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a young woman to take washing home. Mrs. Farley, 339 West 44th St.

Miscellaneous.

A BRIGHT, CAPABLE, REFINED WOMAN, fond of children, a thorough dressmaker, wants permanent place; highest city reference. Mary, 33 West 11th St.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers at her parlor or their residences. 121 East 23d St.

MASSAGE.—By a young Swedish girl, competent to give massage, to wait on lady and do light chamberwork. 48 East 29th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man as butler; willing to care for dining-room floor; wife first-class cook in all branches; both thoroughly competent; three years' best city references; small wages. French Couple, 118 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By a highly-recommended man; trustworthy and perfectly sober; thoroughly competent and neat worker; eight years in one family; personal references. J. M., 154 East 54th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; well up in all duties; leaving through family going to Europe. 44 West 39th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; thoroughly competent in all his duties; excellent personal city references. J. M., 650 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; aged 29; has excellent city references. A. J. White, 52 East 23d St.

BUTLER.—By a competent man; capable of taking full charge; best of references; English. K. A. H., 112 East 32d St., first flat.

BUTLER.—The best city references. H., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, WAITER, VALET.—In private family; by middle-aged Frenchman; thoroughly competent; good habits; willing, obliging; sober, honest; not afraid of work; can cook; best city references; single; good traveler, cleaner, &c. Em

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Active and Unsettled Markets, but a Steadier Close.

FREE LIQUIDATION WEST AND HERE

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Firmer —Cotton Steady—Coffee Quiet.

There was considerable excitement attending the early trading in wheat, and prices advanced rapidly, with local shorts covering freely on the bad crop accounts, and influenced by a sharp advance at the West, only to react on free local selling, but closing at a slight gain for the day. Provisions were firmer but very quiet. Cotton was less active and a shade lower with Liverpool. Coffee was dull and easier on foreign selling.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	80	@	80¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	32¼@		33
Corn, No. 2 steamer	56½@		
Flour, straight Spring	$3.80	@	$4.15
Flour, straight Winter	3.85	@	4.15
Cotton, middling uplands	7 5-16@		
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	13.75	@	14.50
Lard, Western steam	6.85	@	
Beef, family	11.00	@	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19¼@		
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@		4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6¾@		7
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16	@	
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50	@	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	
Copper, lake	10.65	@	
Lead	3.20	@	

WHEAT—Contracts were active, excited, and very irregular, with prices advancing early 2¼@2⅝c on decidedly higher cables, bad crop reports, free foreign buying, and local covering, with Western news bullish, but declining 2⅜@2½c on an increase of 400,000 bushels in the amount on passage, weak Western markets, and free liquidation, rallying ½@⅝c on local covering and foreign buying, closing firm at ⅛c advance. ....Spot was dull and ⅛c higher with options. Spot was dull and ⅛c higher with options. Sales, 2,064,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at about July price, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, ⅛c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 5½c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close for free on board— No. 2 red, cash, 81½c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 86⅞c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 88⅞c, afloat....Clearances hence, 129,220 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 203,552 bushels....Receipts, 60,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 96,120 bushels; in the interior, 291,349 bushels....Stocks in warehouse decreased for the week 995,407 bushels, or to 5,120,097 bushels, (2,157,599 bushels contract red and 48,794 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 64,000 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 2,240,000 bushels, against 54,244,000 bushels, against 61,330,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts opened firm at about ¼c advance on firmer cables; declined 1⅛@1⅜c on an increase of 320,000 bushels in the amount on passage, better receipts, and local realizing; advanced ⅛c and closed steady at ¾@1c decline, with a light trade ....Spot was fairly active at 1c decline. Sales, 109,000 bushels, including to shippers 104,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1⅝c over July, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 white at 59¾c, afloat. Receipts, 33,150 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 113,237 bushels; in the interior, 585,522 bushels....Clearances hence, 136,757 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 181,959 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 1,192,508 bushels, or 430,390 bushels, (252,832 bushels No. 2 corn and 6,782 bushels steamer mixed). The visible supply shows an increase of 1,412,000 bushels, or to 8,978,000 bushels, against 7,648,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were more active and weak at ⅝c decline following the West and on the increased visible supply, with longs realizing....Spot were dull and weak at ¾c decline....Sales, 46,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36⅛@36¾c for 5,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37⅛c; No. 3 do, 36c; No. 3 mixed, 32¼@33c; No. 3, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼@34c for 11,000 bushels; track mixed, 32@34c; track white, 37@41c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 89,600 bushels; exports none....Stocks of oats in warehouse increased 105,493 bushels, or to 1,419,000 bushels, (396,353 bushels No. 2 white and 708,159 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,057,000 bushels, or 7,390,000 bushels, against 2,847,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	5c.	@	80¼
June	60,000	80 @82	80⅝
July	5,980,000	80¾@83⅝	81⅝
August	1,075,000	81½@83⅝	81¾
September	3,220,000	81½@84¼	82
October	15,000	82 @83⅝	82½
December	2,740,000	83¾@86	83⅞
May, 1896		@	
Total	13,100,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	56⅝@57⅝	56⅝
July	230,000	57¼@58½	57⅝
September	175,000	58⅛@59¼	58¼
Total	415,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May		@	32
June	200,000	32½@32½	32¼
July	240,000	33 @34	33
September	25,000	32 @32½	32
No. 2 white—			
June		@	35½
July		@	36¼
Total	465,000		

FLOUR—The market retained the advance asked last week, but buyers held off, while business was restricted by the unsettled weather. Sales, 23,000 bbls, including of City Mills 7,200 bbls patents; 5,000 bbls clear, and 250 bbls fine at quotations; 1,300 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.60; 2,200 bbls Winter straights at $4; 900 bbls Winter patents at $4.50, and 150 bbls No. 1 Winter at $3.50....Arrivals, 12,416 bbls and 8,846 sacks; exports, 1,100 bbls and 19,570 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 49,997 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$2.20@$3.25
No. 1	3.40@ 3.50
Clears	3.85@ 4.00
Straights	4.00@ 4.10
White wheat straights	4.25@ 4.50
Patents	4.25@ 4.50
Special brands	4.65@ 4.75
City patents	5.15@ 5.45
City clears	@ 4.40
City extras	3.65@ 3.75
City supers	@ 3.50
City fine	@ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 1	2.90@$3.25	$3.20@$3.40
Clears	3.20@ 3.40	3.45@ 3.60
Straights	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.15
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 5.20

RYE FLOUR—Demand light at firm prices; sales 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady and fairly active. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.10; Esmeralda, $3.10; granulated yellow meal, $3@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.45; chops, 95c@$1; coarse meal, $1.13; fine do, $1.25@$1.30.

OATMEAL—Steady and quiet. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.30; cut, $4.25@$4.70; ground, $3.90, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderately active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 82½@87½c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85@87½c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, $50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market continues nominal, with about 9⅞@10¼c quoted.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a firm market, with a trifle freer demand from shippers; prime yellow was at 27c; choice, do, at 27½c; sale of 250 bbls white, at 31c. COCOANUT OIL is in light demand; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5¾@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is firm, with a fair demand; city quoted, at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate inquiry, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is steady; quoted at 51@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 27.—Oil opened and lowest, 160; highest and closed, 161½ here and at Oil City.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper was a little stronger, with the close showing slight changes to higher prices. Demand was somewhat better. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 2,585 bbls pork, 7,078,914 lb lard, and 9,205,376 lb bacon; same time last year, 2,721 bbls pork, 8,039,-500 lb lard, and 9,011,800 lb bacon.

LARD—Western steam was firm and in rather freer demand; cash was quoted at 6.85c; sales of 456 tcs to refiners at 6.85c, and 250 tcs for export at 6.85c. City steam was firm at 6.25c; sales of 75 tcs. Options—No sales; May closed at 6.85c, nominal; July at 6.95c, nominal; refined was slow; Continent at 7.20c, South American at 7.50c; compound lard was quiet; quoted at 5@5⅝c as to quality; the West, on contracts, closed at 6.65c for July and 6.80c for September.

PORK—There was a freer demand for export at firmer prices; sales of 300 bbls mess. The West was up 32c, closing 17@20c above Saturday. The close was $12.52 for July and $12.80 for September. Prices here are: For mess, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $12.50 @$13; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.25.

CUT MEATS—City meats were quiet and unchanged; city-pickled shoulders, 5@5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6@6¼c; 12-lb do, 5¾@6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6½c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 12-lb and 8½c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—Was slightly firmer on the short rib dealings at the West, where May closed at 6.17c, July at 6.27c, and September at 6.47c.

BEEF—Was slow and unchanged. Packet $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11 @$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Were dull and easy. Quoted at $17.50 at the West, and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Were at easy prices and in fair demand. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 6c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 100 lb, 6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a firm market at 4⅝c for city; a car lot of 25 hhds city was sold as high as 4¾c. Of country, sales of 120,000 lb at 4½@4¾c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was easy and dull, with 8c bid, and 8¼c asked. In lard-stearine no business, with 8½@8¾c quoted, nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by the free offerings from abroad, and closed quiet at 10 @25 points decline, with local operators holding off. Havre was barely steady and unchanged to ¼f up, while Hamburg was quiet and partly ½ pfennig down....Spot Rio was dull but steady, at 16c for No. 7, and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 250 bags Maracaibo and 250 bags unwashed Caracas on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—June, 500 bags at 14.40c; December, 250 bags at 14.80c; March, 250 bags at 14.70c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close.—May, 250 bags at 14.45c; June, 1,000 bags at 14.40c, 1,000 s. n. at 14.40c, 750 bags at 14.45c; July, 500 bags at 14.95c; September, 250 bags at 14.90c, 750 bags at 14.95c; October, 2,500 bags at 15.00c; December, 250 bags at 14.80c, 250 bags at 14.90c; total, 7,500 bags. Exchanged.—250 bags July exchanged for 250 bags September, even; total for day, 9,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.75@14.85	....@ ....
February	14.70@14.80	....@ ....
March	14.65@14.75	....@ ....
April	....@....	....@ ....
May	14.35@14.45	14.85@15.00
June	14.35@14.45	14.75@14.80
July	14.90@14.95	14.60@14.70
August	14.90@14.95	14.20@14.30
September	14.90@14.95	13.80@13.90
October	14.95@15.00	13.50@13.55
November	14.85@14.95	13.20@13.30
December	14.85@14.90	13.10@13.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in NewYork Saturday	179,265
Arrivals—Steamer Handel	29,567
Total	208,832
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	5,101
Total stock in New-York to-day	203,731
Total stock in Baltimore	20,064
Arrivals	....
Total	20,064
Deliveries Saturday	133—19,931
Total stock in New-Orleans	46,719
Arrivals	....
Total	46,719
Deliveries Saturday	1,348—45,371
Total stock in other ports	....
	65,302
Total stock in United States	269,033
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 25	156,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 25	20,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 25	122,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 11	18,000
	316,000
Total	585,033
Same time 1894	307,598

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16¼@18
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18¾
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Palo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17½@18¼	Bucara'ga	18¼@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18¼@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18½@19¼
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @22½
Do, washed	19¼@21	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@26½		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand has been fair for fine stock, with prices ruling firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	28@31

RICE—Prices show steadiness, with a very fair inquiry reported.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	3¾@4	Java	3¼@3⅝
Good	4⅛@4¼	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol. 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6⅛@6¼		

SUGAR—The raw market shows an easier feeling, with only a light trade. Sales, 728 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3⅜c, and 3,000 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 11-16c....Refined unchanged and quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 11-16@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 5-16@5¼	4 1-16@5¼	
Coarse powdered	4⅜	@4 15-16	
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝		
Cutloaf	4 5-16@5¼		
Crushed	4 5-16@5¼		
Powdered	4⅜	@4 15-16	
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4⅝		
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅜		
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4⅝		
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4⅝		
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅝		
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5		
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅝		
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝		
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4⅜		
Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜		
Windsor	4 3-16@4⅜		
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅜		
Phoenix A	4⅛	@4 5-16	
Empire A	4⅛	@4 5-16	
No. 6	4	@4 3-16	
No. 7	3⅞	@4 1-16	
No. 8	3⅞	@4 1-16	
No. 9	3 13-16@4		
No. 10	3⅞	@3 15-16	
No. 11	3 11-16@3⅞		
No. 12	3 9-16@3¾		
No. 13 (net)	3¾	@..	
No. 14 (net)	3¾	@..	

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and steady, at 4@6 points decline, influenced by a decline of 3@3½ points at Liverpool, and predicted better weather throughout the South. Spot was quiet and 1-16c lower. Sales, 237 bales to spinners, with 500 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 9-16
Middling uplands	7 5-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Ravision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅜c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for futdre delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	7.08@7.10	7.12	7.12	1,100
June	7.07@7.08	7.10	7.07	5,200
July	7.12@7.14	7.17	7.12	8,100
August	7.18@7.19	7.23	7.18	68,800
September	7.22@7.23	7.26	7.21	10,600
October	7.26@7.27	7.30	7.25	38,100
November	7.29@7.30	7.33	7.29	3,400
December	7.34@7.35	7.36	7.34	8,300
January	7.38@7.40	7.42	7.39	6,700
February	7.43@7.45	....	....	....
March	7.49@7.51	....	....	....
Total				150,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 31.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	151	375	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	1352	2624	..	..	..	..
Mobile	2	243	..	..	..	..
Savannah	798	836	..	..	..	..
Charleston	87	357	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	..	2	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	82½	95	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boston	339	434	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	10	4	..	..	..	..
West Point	92	25	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2913	4995	..	..	..	..

This day last week	3846	5610	8900	3958	3784	2908
This day last year	1276	2109	2709	1380	2365	1372

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—A generally strong market; receipts are quite liberal, but the quality is improving, and a further advance transpires, with a few sales of fancy slightly higher than quoted.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	19½@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	18 @18½
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16½@17½
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	15 @16
Welsh tubs, extra	18 @..
Welsh tubs, firsts	16½@17
Welsh tubs, seconds	15 @16
Dairy tubs, thirds	13 @14
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	19½@..
Creamery, firsts	17½@18½
Creamery, seconds	16 @17
Creamery, thirds	14 @15
Imitation creamery, firsts	15 @..
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds	7½@10½
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @11
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9½
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 8

CHEESE—The market is firmer, with a fair demand for export.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	6¾@ 6¾
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	6¾@ 6¾
State full cream, large, good to choice	6 @6¼
State full cream, common to fair	5 @ 5¾
State full cream, small, fancy	7 @..
State full cream, small, poor to choice	5 @ 6¾
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4 @ 5
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2 @ 3
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1½@..
State full skims	1 @ 1¼

EGGS—A weak feeling on continued large receipts.

State and Pennsylvania	13 @ 13½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12½@ 12¾
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11 @ 11½
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.75 @$3.00

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in light supply; fancy stock steady; under grades dull and irregular. A very heavy supply of strawberries to-day, chiefly from Maryland and Delaware, and mostly of small size and poor condition. Bulk of sales in range of 4@7c per quart, but a few fine large from North Carolina bring better prices, occasional small lots of special large varieties selling at fancy prices. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $4@$5; do, Roxbury, russet, $3@$4; do, goldon russet, $2.50@$3.50; strawberries, Maryland and Delaware, per quart, 3@7c; do, Norfolk, 3@6c; do, North Carolina, large, 10@13c; do, ordinary, 3@6c; muskmelons, Florida, per bbl, $2@$2.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—The features of the market do not change much. Evaporated apples rule quiet on both home and foreign account, but there is less urgency to sell, and a generally steady holding. Not enough sun-dried here to interest buyers. Small fruits very dull. A moderate jobbing trade in California fruits at unchanged prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@ 7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¼c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, 5@5¾c; chops, 1¾@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 4@4½c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 6@8c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@9c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Nearly eight carloads on sale to-day, small chickens moving very slowly. The approaching Decoration holiday made a strong demand for fowls, and the price of prime stock advanced to 13c; few peddling sales at 13½c. Roosters and turkeys also higher and firm, and ducks and geese are doing a little better. We quote: Spring chickens, large, per pair, 90c@ $1.40; do, small to medium, 35@75c; fowls, per lb, 13c; roosters, 8½c; turkeys, 9@11c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 60c@$1.12; pigeons, per pair, 25@45c.

DRESSED—Fresh fowls not over plenty, but market very dull and prices weak; finest marks freely affected at 10c, with many lots going at a concession of ¼@¾c. Long Island Spring ducks weak. Spring chickens from all points continue scarce and firm. We quote: Turkeys, fresh, per lb, 9@11c; fowls, 9½@10c; old cocks, 6c; old geese, 6@8c; old ducks, 8@10c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 25@28c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 40@ 45c; do, Long Island, 35@40c; do, Western, dry picked, 35@40c; do, scalded, 30@35c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet but without further change. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@75c; do, shipping, 50@55c. Clover mixed, 60@65c; clover, 50c; rye straw, 45@65c; oat straw, 40@45c.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes in light stock and firm; new in liberal supply and working out fairly. Other vegetables in good supply; demand fair for prime, but most sorts are offered freely.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.75@$2.00
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	1.25@ 1.50
Beets, Florida, tops off, per crate	1.00@ 1.50
Beets, Florida, tops on, per crate	75@ 1.25
Beets, Charleston, per 100 bunches	1.50@ 3.50
Cucumbers, Florida, per basket	75@ 1.25
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	50@ 1.00
Cabbages, Charleston, per bbl-crate	1.50@ 2.00
Cabbages, N. C., per bbl-crate	1.25@ 1.50
Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl-crate	1.00@ 1.25
Kale, Long Island, per bbl	50@ 75
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.25@ ..
Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb sack	1.75@ 1.90
Peas, Norfolk, per ½-basket	60@ 1.00
Peas, N. C., per ½-bbl basket	60@ 75
Peas, N. C., per bushel basket	40@ 60
Radishes, local, per 100 bunches	50@ 60
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1.00@ 1.25
String beans, Charleston, wax, basket	1.00@ 1.25
String beans, Charleston, green, basket	75@ 1.25
String beans, Georgia, wax, per crate	60@ 1.00
String beans, Georgia, green, per crate	60@ 75
Squash, Fla., marrow, bbl-crate	2.00@ 2.50
Spinach, Long Island, per bbl	.. @ 75
Tomatoes, fancy, ripe, carrier	3.50@ 4.00
Tomatoes, Florida, green, carrier	1.00@ 3.50

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$4.50@$5.50
Bermuda, seconds, per bbl	3.00@ 3.50
Florida, pr.me, per bbl	3.50@ 4.00
Savannah, prime, per bbl	3.50@ 4.00
Charleston, prime, per bbl	3.50@ 4.00
Southern, seconds, per bbl	2.50@ 3.00
Southern, culls, per bbl	2.00@ ..
Jersey, in bulk, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.75
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	1.62@ 1.87
Maine, Rose, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Maine, Hebron and white, per sack	1.62@ 1.75
Nova Scotia, per 180-lb sack	1.75@ ..
Scotch, per 168-lb sack	2.00@ ..
Sweets, Vineland, fair to good, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, other South Jersey, per double-heads	1.50@ 1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—The business has been very light, with prices easy.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	8 @ 9
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4 @ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½@ 3
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific Coast, crop of 1894, choice	9 @..
Bavarian, new	22 @24
Bohemian, new	23 @26
Altmarks, new	18 @20

HIDES—Demand good, with moderate receipts, and firm prices.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	.. @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	.. @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	.. @..
California, selected	22@25	17½@..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	16½@..
Orinoco, selected	24@23	.. @17
Bogota, selected	21@24	15 @16
Central America, selected	20@22	15 @..
Payta, selected	23@25	14 @15
Port au Platte, selected	17@18	.. @11

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Puerto Cabello, selected	21@23	16 @..
La Guayra, selected	23@25	16 @..
Laguna, selected	17@20	15 @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	10 @..
Tampico, selected	20@21	14 @..
Tabasco, selected	20@21	14 @..
Truxillo, selected	16@17	13 @14
Vera Cruz, selected	18@19	14 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	12 @..
Calcutta buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	9½@11½
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	13 @..
Corientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9@10	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	10 @..
Maranham, as they run	25@28	.. @ 9
Payta, as they run	28@32	.. @10
Pernambuco, as they run	20@24	10 @..
Progreso, as they run	23@25	8½@..
Savanilla, as they run	26@30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24@28	11 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	10 @..
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35@50	6¾@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40@75	6½@..
Texas ox and cow, selected	50@60	7 @..

LEATHER—A fairly active inquiry reported at firmer prices.

HEMLOCK.

Light, first selection	—Non-Acid.— Buenos Ayres. 21 @22	—Acid.— Common Hides. 20 @..	All Hides of Kinds. 21 @..
Middle, first selection	21 @22	20 @..	21 @..
Heavy, first selection	21 @22	20 @..	24 @..
Light, seconds	20 @21	20 @..	20 @..
Middle, seconds	20 @21	20 @..	20 @..
Heavy, seconds	20 @21	20 @..	20 @..
Damage, all weights	19 @20	19 @..	19 @..
Rejects			18 @..

UNION.

Light backs	35 @36	Light backs, cow	35 @36
Middle backs	35 @36	Seconds	33 @34
Middle, heavy	35 @36	Bellies	16 @17
Seconds, do	33 @34		

OAK.

Dressed backs	34 @37	Bellies	17 @18
Seconds	33 @34		

METALS—Tin weak at 14.50c. Lake copper steady at 10.65c. Lead quiet at 3.20c. Spelter firm at 3.60c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts moderate and prices firmer, on an increased demand.

Southern, regular	29¾
Southern, Old Dominion	30
Machine-made barrels	30¼

RESINS—Prices rule steady, with only

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Stock Market Irregular with an Undertone of Strength.

CROP OUTLOOK MORE ENCOURAGING

The Graugers Notably Strong—Sharp Advance In New-England—Industrials Generally Higher—Whisky Trust's Position.

MONDAY—P. M.

Irregularity with an undertone of strength was the characteristic of to-day's stock market. The Granger stocks advanced, while wheat declined, on more favorable reports as to the condition of the growing crops. London was inactive, but Chicago was a liberal seller of the Grangers on the advance. Railway earnings were satisfactory, and the general news was encouraging.

Burlington led the Granger group, and closed at 82, its top price, and a gain of ⅛ point. St. Paul was up ½ at the close, while Rock Island and Northwestern advanced the same fraction, but on much small business. The international specialties were without feature, but were firm. New-England was fairly active and very strong, advancing to 45¼, but reacting to 44½, a net gain of 2 points. Other low-priced specialties, like Kansas and Texas preferred, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Wheeling and Lake Erie, and Wabash preferred, were practically unchanged, although Wabash preferred gained ⅞. New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred lost 2 points on liquidation sales. Covering of stocks accounted for the early strength in Distilling and Cattle Feeding. The selling, which was free and which resulted in lower prices, was by houses which took an active part in the reorganization plans last February, and it was explained on the ground of the legal difficulties which have been encountered and the unsatisfactory results of operation in recent months. One who is close to the reorganization committee very reluctantly admitted to-day that the business since the receivership, thanks to the short-sighted policy of the opposition distillers under the guidance of ex-President Greenhut and his following, has not been satisfactory, and he added that there is no evidence of much improvement in existing conditions in the near future. The competitors of the company since the recent advance in the price of spirits have secured the bulk of the trade, the sales averaging barely 25 per cent. of the business of the company in previous years. The reorganization committee has secured an additional $25,000 of the outstanding bonds at 50 cents on the dollar, making in all $75,000 which has come into its hands out of the $1,000,000 outstanding.

Other industrials were less active. Sugar was quiet and fairly steady, although its net loss was ¼. Tobacco was moderately active and higher, its gain at the close being 2¼ points. The Leather stocks were strong, the preferred gaining 1⅛ points. General Electric recovered a point of its recent loss. Chicago Gas closed unchanged at 74⅝.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money conditions were unchanged. The supply continued to increase, but the demand was meagre. Borrowers have no trouble in obtaining concessions from quoted rates, when the collateral is of first-class character. Rates were 1½@2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 for ninety days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five and seven months.

Commercial paper was in excellent demand, but the supply was still inadequate to meet it. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $80,940,283, and the balances were $5,708,716. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $424,004.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent., closing at ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ¾ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and fairly steady. Nominal rates were $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Actual sales were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—10@16c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute	3½
American Tobacco	2¼
Canada Pacific	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	1½
Chicago & Northwest pf.	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1⅛
General Electric	1
Long Island Traction	1¼
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as pd.	5
Minn. & St. Louis	¾
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	1¼
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	2
National Linseed Oil	⅞
New-York & New-England	1½
Pacific Mail	⅞
Pittsburg & Western pf.	¾
Tennessee Coal and Iron pf.	2
United States Leather pf.	1½
Wabash pf.	⅞

DECLINED.

Colorado Fuel & Iron	1¼
Lake Erie & Western pf.	1
New-York, Susquehanna, & Western pf.	2
Pullman Car	1½
United States Cordage	¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were active and irregular. The Wabash issues were strong, and there was also considerable buying of the lower priced issues. United States Cordage firsts were weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1⅛
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	1
Kansas & Michigan 4s	1½
Lehigh Valley Term. 5s	1
Oregon R. & N. Col. Tr. 5s, t. r.	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	1
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	1¼
Oregon Short Line & U. N. con. t. r.	1
St. Paul 4s, Sem. A	2¼
Union Elevated 1st	1⅛
Wabash 2d	1⅛
Wabash deb. B	1⅛

DECLINED.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s	1¼
Louisville, Nashville & Chicago gen'l	1½
L., N. A. & Chicago con.	1⅛
New-York, Ontario & Western 5s	1
Norfolk & Western Clinch V. 5s	2
Northern Pacific 3d, c.	1
St. Paul, M. & M. con 4½s	4
Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st, t. r.	2
United States Cordage 1st	3

Government bonds were strong. The fours registered, 1907, advanced ⅛, and the fours of 1925, ⅜. The sales on call were $2,000 fours, coupon, 1907, at 113½; $10,000, do, registered, at 112⅞; $13,000 do, coupon, at 113½@113; $11,000 fours, coupon, 1925, at 123¾, and $10,000 fives, coupon, at 116¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	112⅞	113¼
4s, c., 1907	113	113¼
4s, r., 1925	123½	123⅞
4s, c., 1925	123⅛	123½
5s, r., 1904	116	116¼
5s, c., 1904	116	116½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	106	..
Currency 6s, 1898	109	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	54¼	57½	54¼	57½	55	65	1,250
American Cotton Oil	20	20	20	20	28½	20½	100
American Cotton Oil pf.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	75¾	76½	25
American Express	118½	118½	118½	118½	117	120	50
*American Sugar Refining	118⅝	118⅝	117½	118	117⅜	118⅝	19,210
*American Sugar Refining pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99⅜	100	275
American Tobacco	114⅞	117	114⅞	116¼	116	116½	17,912
American Tobacco pf.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	113	115	50
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	8½	3,320
Brunswick Company	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	4¼	100
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	54	100
Canadian Pacific	53	53	53	53	53¼	54	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23	4,096
Chicago Gas	74¾	74⅞	74⅜	74⅝	74¼	74½	5,494
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	101	102	101	102	100	102	900
Chicago & Northwestern	98¾	99¼	98⅝	99	99	99¼	3,512
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145	145	145	145	144¾	..	600
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	81¼	82	81¼	82	81½	82	20,210
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45	45	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	357
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89	89½	53
C., M. & St. Paul	67⅝	68⅛	67½	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞	16,070
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	121	121	121	121	120½	121	115
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	70	70¼	69¾	70¼	70	70⅛	3,654
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	10¼	10¾	9½	9½	9½	9¾	2,100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20½	20½	20	20	20	20¾	400
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9¼	9¼	8¾	9	8¾	9¼	325
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26¾	26¾	25¼	26¾	26¾	26½	436
Consolidated Gas Company	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼	145	111
Delaware & Hudson	132	132	132	132	131¾	132	359
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	160	163	200
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10	10	10	10	..	10	100
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	40	40	40	40	39	42	100
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	19¾	20⅝	19⅜	20	20	20½	31,980
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6	6	6	6	5½	6½	100
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	12	13¼	25
Flint & Père Marquette	16	16¼	15⅜	16¾	16¼	16½	1,000
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	43	43	43	43	42¼	46½	100
General Electric	33¾	34⅝	33⅜	34½	34¼	34½	6,150
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	96	97½	102
Iowa Central	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	10¼	10⅝	350
Laclede Gas	32¼	32¾	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	920
Laclede Gas pf.	91	91	91	91	90	92	110
Lake Erie & Western	25¼	25¼	24⅝	25	25	25½	2,775
Lake Erie & Western pf.	83	83	83	83	82½	83½	150
*Long Island Traction	9	9	9	9	9½	10	300
Louisville & Nashville	59½	59½	59	59⅝	59¼	59½	2,167
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	2,700
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	510
Manhattan Consolidated	116¼	116¼	116	116¼	116¼	116⅜	692
Mexican Central	12½	12½	12½	12½	12	12½	100
Michigan Central	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	101	170
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd.	38	38	38	38	38	39½	10
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	65	66¾	65	66¼	65¾	66¾	850
Minneapolis & St. Louis	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	18	15½	1,100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st. pf.	84	85	84	84¾	84	85	1,375
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	44½	46	44½	46	45½	46	1,160
Minnesota Iron	60	61	60	60	58	61	100
Missouri Pacific	29¼	29¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	110
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	32¾	32⅞	32½	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	1,085
Mobile & Ohio	24	24	24	24	23	24	110
*National Lead Co.	34½	34¾	34¼	34¾	34½	34⅝	500
*National Lead Co. pf.	88¾	89	88¾	88¾	88¾	89	125
National Linseed Oil	28	29	28	29	28½	29	700
New-Jersey Central	102	102¼	101¾	101¾	101⅝	102	750
New-York Central	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102¼	102⅜	102¾	385
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	42⅞	45¼	42⅞	44½	44¼	44⅝	849
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅝	18	110
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	70	72	100
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32	32¼	10
New-York, L. E. & W.	13½	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜	13⅝	1,225
New-York, Susquehanna & W.	12½	12½	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	2,415
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	35	35	33	33½	33¼	34	2,296
Norfolk & Western	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4⅜	600
Norfolk & Western pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	15	15¾	100
North American	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	5⅞	6¼	168
Northern Pacific	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	950
Northern Pacific pf.	20⅝	20½	20⅜	20⅝	20⅛	20¾	460
Ontario & Western	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18¾	18⅞	400
Oregon Improvement	14	14	13½	13⅝	13	14	110
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8½	3,845
Pacific Mail	27⅝	28¾	27⅝	28¼	28¼	28⅝	100
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½	3,320
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅝	20	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅞	100
Pittsburg & Western pf.	30	30	30	30	28	30½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	172	172	171	171	171	173	400
Quicksilver	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3	4	100
Rio Grande Western	19	19	19	19	19	19½	100
Rio Grande Western pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	45	46	100
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝	1,810
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17⅛	17⅛	16¼	16¼	16½	16⅝	4,190
St. Paul & Omaha	39	39	39	39	38¾	39	400
Southern Pacific	20¾	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	20	20¼	280
Southern Railway	14⅜	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	1,228
Southern Railway pf.	40	40	39⅝	39⅞	39⅞	40	880
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29⅜	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	3,285
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	88	88	88	88	88	92	200
Texas Pacific	13¼	13⅝	12⅞	13	13	13¼	558
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	3	3	3	3	3	3½	100
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	7½	8	7½	8	7½	7	200
Union Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾	257
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6½	6⅞	6½	6½	6¼	6¾	1,200
United States Cordage	4¼	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	257
United States Cordage pf.	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾	1,263
United States Cordage gtd.	9	9¼	9	9	9	9¼	368
United States Express	41	42½	41	42½	40	43	15
United States Rubber	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41	41½	504
United States Rubber pf.	95	95	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	300
*United States Leather	23¼	23⅜	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅞	7,735
*United States Leather pf.	96½	97¾	96½	97	97	97½	4,961
Wabash	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼	9½	770
Wabash pf.	19⅝	20⅜	19⅝	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	3,758
Western Union Telegraph	93½	93½	92½	92½	92⅜	92⅝	1,311
*Western Union Beef	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	12	160
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅛	14⅝	14	14¼	14¼	14¼	5,485
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	45½	47⅞	150

Total sales..... 243,572

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 2,000	113¼	Denv & R G 4s 5,000	87
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 5,000	40	6,000	87¼
Atch, T & S F 4s 20,000	74	Kanawha & M 4s 6,000	80
15,000	74⅛	Kans City & P 1st 2,000	74⅞
16,000	74	5,000s3	74⅞
10,000	73⅜	5,000	74⅞
16,000	73⅛	Kan Pac 6s, 1895 S4,000	93½
88,000	74	Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented 5,000	106½
Atch, T & S F 2d ⅜s, Class A 5,000	25⅜	5,000	108
5,000	25⅝	Laclede Gas L Co of St L, 1st 5s 16,000	95½
1,000	25½	1,000	95⅝
1,000	25½	1,000	95½
Austin & N W 1st 7,000	84	Lehigh Val Term 5s 10,000	108½
8,000	84¼	Laclede Gas L Co 1,000	99
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 2,000	111	L & N Con 4,000	108½
Balt Belt 1st Gtd 16,000	103	L, N A & Chi, G M 1,000	72¾
B & O S W 1st Con 4½s 1,000	100	L, N A & C Con 2,000	99
Beech Creek 1st 3,000	106¾	Met Elevated 2d 1,000	107
B'way & 7th Av 1st Con 5s 7,000	113½	Midland of N J 1st 5,000	116
Brooklyn City 1st 3,000	112½	Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 8,000	113½
Brooklyn Elev 1st 1,000	104¼	5,000	113¾
4,000s3	105	Mil & St Paul Con 3,000	128
4,000	105	Mil & St Paul 1st H & D Div 7s 9,000	127
Brooklyn Elev 2d 5,000	75	South Minn Div 1,000	118
Cent of N J Gen 5s 15,000	116	Wis & Min Div 7,000	110
Cent Pac 6s, 1895 2,000	103½	M & St P, G M 4s Series A 12,000	92½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 2,000	110	2,000	93
2,000	110¼	M & St Paul 7 3-10 1,000	113
6,000	110½	M, K & T 1st 4s 1,000	88
C & O R & A Div 1st Con 4s 5,000	97	34,000	87⅞
2,000	96¾	2,000	87¾
5,000	97	5,000	87½
C & O Gen 4½s 17,000	80¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 42,000	59
1,000	80¾	19,000	59¼
C, B & Q Con 7s 2,000	120	15,000	59½
C, B & Q Conv 5s 2,000	104	26,000	59⅝
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 5,000	99	1,000	59
5,000	99¾	21,000	59⅝
8,000	100	20,000	59
5,000	100¼	18,000	59¼
10,000	100⅜	7,000	59⅞
Chi & N W Ext 4s 1,000	100	M, Kan & East 1st 1,000	93
Chi & Northwestern Con 7s 20,000	140	10,000	93¼
7,000	140½	10,000	93½
Chi & N W S F 5s 3,000	108	M, K & T of T 5s 5,000	84
11,000	107¾	5,000	83¾
C, R I & P Ext 5s 3,000	105	12,000	84
25,000	105½	1,000	84¼
22,000	105¼	4,000	84½
1,000s3	105⅜	M & O G M 4s 1,000	68¼
6,000	105½	5,000	68
C, R I & P Deb 5s 12,000	92¼	1,000	68¼
12,000	92⅝	N Y Cent Deb 5s 10,000	108½
Cin Day & Ir 1st 5s 2,000s20F	103	N Y C & St L 4s 1,000	102¾
C, I, St L & C 4s 2,000	96	5,000c	102¼
Clev, Lor & W 1st 10,000	107	54,000	102⅜
45,000	107¼	10,000	102⅝
Cleve & Canton 1st 5,000	93¼	N Y Elevated 1st 7,000	109⅜
C, H V & T 5s 1,000	92	18,000s4	109¼
C, H V & T G 1st 6s 11,000	96	N Y & H 1st Coup 10,000	116
Dal & Waco 1st 5s 9,000	84	N Y, Lake E & W Funded 5s, Coup 2,000	68
E T V & Ga 1st 6,000	113¼	N Y, N H & H 4s Con Deb Certfs 3,000	92
Ell, Lex & B S 5s 4,000	90	N Y, O & W Con 5s 2,000	112
Ft W & D C 1st 1,000	72½	N Y, Ontario & W Refunding 4s 1,000	92
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	92¾	15,000s20F	92
5,000	93	12,000	92⅜
H & Tex C Deb 6s 4,000	85	N Y, Sus & West 1st refunding 5s 1,000	107
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 1,000	91	Nor & West, Clinch Val Div, 1st 5,000	90
		Md & Wash Div 14,000	63
		Nor Pac 1st, coup 8,000	117¼
		1,000	117½
		North Pac 1st, reg 5,000	117¼
		North Pac, 3d coup 13,000	71
		North Pac div scrip, extended 500	54
		North Pac cons 5s 51,000	43
		6,000	42½
		4,000	42⅝
		Trust receipts 4,000	42½
		2,000	41¾
		North Ry of Cal 5s 10,000	93¾
		5,000	93½
		Ohio Southern G M 4s 1,000	35
		Oregon Imp Co 1st 2,000	100
		Oreg Imp Co con 5s 11,000	51¼
		3,000	51½
		15,000	51¼
		3,000	51
		15,000	50½
		2,000	50¼
		5,000	50
		3,000	50⅜
		Oreg R & N 5s 2,000	92
		Oreg. R & N Co col tr 5s, Trust Co certfs 20,000	64
		Oreg Short Line 5s 3,000	100
		1,000	100¼
		14,000	101
		10,000	101¼
		1,000	101½
		1,000	101
		Trust Co certfs 17,000	100
		1,000	100¼
		8,000	100⅜
		8,000	100¼
		12,000	101¼
		15,000	101
		20,000	101¼
		Oreg S L & U N con trust receipts 20,000	51½
		5,000	51⅝
		2,000	51¾
		42,000	52
		5,000	52¼
		5,000	52⅜
		Penn Co's gtd 4½s 1,000	113¾
		1,000	113½
		Peo & East inc 17,000	27½
		1,000	27¾
		Phil & Read 2d pf inc 15,000	22¼
		4,000	22
		15,000	21⅞
		3d pf inc 5,000	16⅞
		Phil & Read gen 4s 2,000	77⅝
		Trust Co certfs 13,000	70⅝
		Pitts & West 1st 25,000	83
		5,000	83½
		Rich & Dan 6s 2,000	120¼
		Rio Grande West 1st 5,000	77⅝
		8,000	77
		Rome, W & Og cons 1,000c	117½
		St L & T H 1st 5s 1,000	100½
		St L & Iron Mt 1st ex 5s 2,000	102¼
		St L & Iron Mt 5s 5,000	79½
		St L, K & North, real estate and R R 7s 7,000	102¾
		St L & S F con 4s 10,000	43¼
		St L & San Fr 2d, Class C 2,000	115
		St L Southwest 1st 3,000	75½
		2,000	75⅝
		5,000	75⅜
		10,000	75¼
		5,000	75¼
		22,000	75⅝
		20,000	75⅞
		St L Southw 2d inc 28,000	37
		4,000	37½
		10,000	37
		5,000	36⅜
		5,000	36½
		5,000	36⅜
		10,000	36½
		3,500	36½
		2,000	36⅜
		2,000	36½
		22,000	36½
		St P, M & M 1st con 6s, redu to 4½s 10,000	100
		Mont Ext 4s 15,000	90
		San An & Ar P 4s 4,000	65¼
		10,000	65½
		2,000	65¾
		1,000	65½
		Seattle, L S & E 1st, Trust receipts 10,000	48
		So Car & Ga 1st 5s 12,000	93⅝
		10,000	96½
		10,000	96¾
		So Pac of Cal 1st 2,000	110½
		South Ry 1st 5s 1,000c	94½
		1,000	94¼
		1,000c	94½
		15,000	94
		6,000	94⅛
		7,000	94
		1,000	94¼
		1,000	94
		4,000	94¼
		1,000	94½
		1,000	94¼
		Tenn Coal, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div, 1st 3,000	92½
		Tex & N O cons 5s 11,000	94
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	93¾
		33,000	94
		Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000	31¼
		30,000	31
		5,000	31½
		20,000	31⅝
		7,000	31¾
		5,000	31⅝
		52,000	31½
		5,000	31¾
		Third Ave 1st 5s 5,000	120
		Union Elev 1st 6s 6,000	103¾
		1,000	104¼
		2,000	105
		5,000	104¼
		Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000	106½
		Union Pac 6s, 1897 1,000c	105¾
		Union Pac 1st, 1898 2,000	106⅛
		1,000c	106¼
		5,000	106¼
		Union Pac gold 6s, col tr notes 3,000	94⅞
		10,000	95
		Union Pac Ex S F 8s 5,000	95¼
		1,000	95
		U P, Den & Gulf 1st 5,000	41½
		10,000	41¼
		11,000	41¼
		U S Cordage Co 1st 1,000	43½
		21,000	43
		1,000	42½
		20,000	42
		20,000	40
		10,000	40⅝
		6,000	40
		5,000	40½
		5,000b3	40
		1,000	40
		Small bonds 1,600	37
		Virginia Mid G M, guarantee stamped 5,000	95½
		Wabash R R 1st 40,000	106
		5,000	106⅛
		6,000	106
		10,000	106¼
		1,000	106⅛
		4,000	106¼
		10,000	105⅞
		3,000	106
		3,000	106⅛
		Wabash R R 2d 3,000	75¼
		15,000	75⅜
		1,000	75¼
		5,000	75¼
		52,000	75¼
		75,000s3	75½
		1,000	75½
		5,000	75⅜
		60,000	76
		20,000	76¼
		50,000	76¼
		15,000	76⅜
		Wabash deb, Series B 30,000	29½
		25,000	29¾
		31,000	29¾
		10,000	29⅞
		14,000	29¾
		5,000	29½
		12,000	29¾
		8,000	29⅞
		5,000	30
		3,000b3	30
		10,000	30
		7,000	30¼
		West Shore gtd 4s 13,000	105⅝
		50,000	105½
		10,000	105⅝
		Registered 10,000s3	105⅜
		Wheel & L E imp 8,000	92

Total sales..... $3,078,100

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	144	150
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Lake Shore	146	147
Long Island	86	88

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	118¾	118⅝	117½	118	9,520
Am. Tobacco	116¾	117	115	115⅞	1,060
Am. Cot. Oil.	29	29	29	29	100
A., T. & S. F.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	750
Ark. City I.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	160
C., C., C. & St. L.	46	46	46	46	100
Cent

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING. 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT & SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company desiring to participate in the reorganization are required under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement to deposit their Stock and pay **THE FIRST INSTALMENT** of $3 per share on account of the assessment of $10 per share on or before June 10, 1895, to the Depositaries named in the Plan, namely: In New-York: **THE NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY,** 65 Cedar Street. In Boston: **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,** as agents of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, Ames Building. In London: **BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, LIMITED.** In Amsterdam: **HUBRECHT, VAN HARENCARSPEL & VAS VISSER.**

Notice is hereby given that payment of the balance of the assessment has been called for by the Joint Executive Committee in instalments as follows:

THE SECOND INSTALMENT of $3 per share, payable on or before the 12th day of July, 1895.

THE THIRD INSTALMENT of $2 per share, payable on or before the 12th day of August, 1895.

THE FOURTH AND LAST INSTALMENT of $2 per share, payable on or before the 12th day of September, 1895.

The respective instalments must be paid to the above-named Depositaries. A discount of two and one-half cents per share will be allowed to all stockholders who deposit their stock and pay the whole of the assessment of $10 per share on or before June 10, 1895.

Dated New-York, May 14, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman.
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

THE CERTIFICATES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED AGAINST DEPOSIT OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY IN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, LONDON, AND AMSTERDAM, HAVE NOW BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

All holders of the above Bonds desiring to participate in the Reorganization should deposit their Securities as promptly as possible before **THE TENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1895,** after which date **NO DEPOSIT** can be received without the consent of the Joint Executive Reorganization Committee.

New-York, May 23, 1895.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At a public meeting of the **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS** of the **UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,** held on the 10th day of April, 1895, the undersigned were appointed a committee to co-operate with the trustees of the mortgage securing such bonds, and to take such steps as said committee may deem advisable in the interest of the bondholders, with power to add to their number and to formulate and to submit to the bondholders a form of agreement to secure united action.

Bondholders who were not present at the meeting are requested to send their names and addresses and the amount of their holdings to the Secretary of the committee.

EDWARD KING,
DONALD MACKAY,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
CHARLES E. COTTING, } Committee.
C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary,
80 Broadway, New-York.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 111 Bonds of $100 each, 20 Bonds of $500 each, and 379 Bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 15th day of August next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

111 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

31	498	796	1162	1451	1793
74	510	836	1192	1459	1796
103	519	848	1199	1474	1803
119	523	856	1216	1520	1816
134	549	869	1298	1524	1845
154	570	886	1299	1530	1852
155	581	895	1312	1532	1854
234	631	908	1333	1545	1864
244	634	915	1360	1549	1896
263	650	929	1368	1551	1936
276	655	956	1383	1559	1939
323	681	964	1415	1564	1956
332	692	982	1420	1577	2014
345	718	983	1421	1646	2038
351	736	1008	1433	1690	2083
357	737	1023	1442	1700	2100
435	771	1052	1444	1772	2115
436	778	1083	1446	1782	2136
491	787	1126			

20 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

26	127	204	252	274	320
56	165	213	253	282	380
57	170	231	268	290	387
74	191				

379 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

26	1378	2209	3369	4693	6322
79	1384	2219	3374	4786	6374
151	1393	2268	3375	4804	6394
210	1415	2289	3404	4834	6419
213	1453	2285	3426	4851	6423
215	1472	2287	3430	4853	6426
240	1504	2297	3452	4854	6447
266	1506	2299	3496	4860	6452
267	1508	2342	3497	4884	6457
276	1510	2350	3522	4897	6492
283	1515	2377	3535	4935	6519
360	1517	2400	3589	4945	6570
370	1526	2406	3598	4957	6585
382	1527	2416	3621	4962	6620
386	1538	2435	3644	5008	6678
398	1607	2465	3649	5017	6689
399	1610	2494	3681	5021	6699
426	1612	2513	3702	5022	6709
462	1623	2561	3704	5024	6719
463	1641	2562	3714	5036	6730
468	1656	2574	3720	5062	6787
475	1680	2575	3799	5072	6795
478	1685	2576	3813	5110	6801
507	1697	2608	3827	5157	6850
541	1702	2612	3856	5184	6873
545	1711	2634	3877	5191	6888
555	1720	2638	3906	5216	6911
572	1742	2647	4018	5241	6917
676	1745	2659	4024	5254	6930
695	1752	2665	4060	5263	6949
701	1754	2677	4066	5343	6971
710	1780	2687	4128	5364	6979
718	1789	2705	4133	5413	7000
731	1791	2712	4146	5416	7016
747	1802	2718	4155	5445	7070
789	1808	2766	4156	5499	7110
822	1815	2801	4172	5558	7113
852	1856	2862	4174	5637	7134
855	1867	2900	4198	5688	7163
856	1891	2934	4203	5689	7179
861	1896	2943	4215	5709	7185
871	1898	2963	4297	5765	7198
936	1904	2975	4301	5796	7216
938	1909	2991	4310	5806	7226
940	1933	2993	4315	5808	7235
952	1940	3018	4318	5895	7250
954	1957	3019	4430	5906	7280
1023	1971	3022	4433	5977	7347
1024	1979	3050	4438	5985	7353
1034	2003	3072	4446	6005	7365
1123	2010	3078	4488	6072	7386
1174	2018	3114	4492	6079	7404
1179	2057	3117	4504	6082	7408
1184	2066	3133	4506	6088	7422
1202	2070	3152	4563	6094	7444
1225	2073	3206	4574	6096	7448
1233	2087	3211	4582	6111	7484
1237	2088	3216	4592	6123	7490
1303	2116	3286	4603	6156	7492
1321	2124	3288	4615	6159	7502
1330	2132	3299	4666	6165	7503
1335	2160	3337	4688	6209	7547
1342	2184	3362	4690	6213	7548
1364					

New-York, May 27, 1895. Drawing No. 17.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, } Trustees.
J. A. ROOSEVELT, }

Note.—Bond No. 2451, of the denomination of $1,000, redeemable July 1, 1892, under the call of April 7, 1892, has not been presented for payment.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE OF Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Stock.

Default having been made in the payment of interest on the Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, issued under the Collateral Trust Indenture of said Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, dated September 2d, 1889, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under said indenture, hereby gives notice that it will, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by said indenture, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two (138,272) shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company of the par value of $100 each, held by the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, on the trusts expressed in said indenture.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after June 11th, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, and in New-York at the office of the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., and the State Trust Co., 36 Wall St.

Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.
The American Loan and Trust Company.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FOR SALE—Three hundred shares of Weber Piano Company common stock; par value, $50,000; for $1,800 cash. Rooms 1,000-1 Wallace Building, 56 and 58 Pine St.

Financial.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, Dated October 1st, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article 4th of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty (20) bonds of the above referred to Company, at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1050.) per bond, with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of twenty-one thousand dollars, ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New-York City at twelve o'clock noon on June 12th, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR
STOCKS AND BONDS
AT NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 29th, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$1,000 Warren R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1900.
$2,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Columbus & Indianapolis Central R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Ltg. Fund 7 p. c. Bd., 1914.
$2,000 Chicago Junction R'ways & Union Stock Yards Co. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1915.
165 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
10 shs. Texas Central R. R. common.
5 shs. Texas Central R. R. pref.
8 shs. New-Jersey Zinc & Iron Co.
15 shs. Warren R. R. Co.
22 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
18 shs. Oxford Iron & Nail Co.
16 shs. Lehigh & Hudson River R'way Co.
20 shs. Bank State New-York.
35 shs. Austin Gas Co., Austin, Texas.
400 shs. Rhinebeck Gas Co. of Rhinebeck N. Y.
400 shs. Nugget Gold Mining Co. of West Va., (Hypd.)
(By order of executors of estate of E. W. Spofford, decd.)
$1,000 City of Jersey City 6 p. c. Funded Debt Bd., 1909.
$2,000 City of Bayonne, Hudson Co., N. J., 5 p. c. Refunded Assessment Bd., 1911.
$3,000 City of Syracuse 7 p. c. R. R. Aid Bd., 1900.
4 shs. Central Trust Co., N. Y.
100 shs. Kingston & Pembroke Iron Mining Co.
600 shs. Hector Gold Mining Co., (Assessment No. 1 Paid.)
$800 Note of Anthony Doyle & Betsey Doyle, due Aug. 1, '94.
$600 Note of Frank Babcock, due Jan'y, 1896. (For account of whom it may concern.)
$5,000 Town of Gravesend 5 p. c. Impt. Bds., Reg'std Issue of July 27, 1893.
100 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
166 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
$2,000 Chatt., Rome & Columbus R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
4 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins.
2 shs. Broadway Fire Ins.
25 shs. 4th National Bank.
60 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
25 shs. United States Mtge. Co.
33 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
$3,000 Eufaula Water Work Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Sktg. fund Gold Bds., 1923, Feb'y, 1894, coups.
$50,000 Ohio Southern 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western 6 p. c. Income Bd., 1911.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$2,000 Newburgh & New-York R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
54 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. pref'd.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Asso.
30 shs. United States Mortgage Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, May 28, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

$5,000 Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1924.
2 shares Blooming Grove Park Association, $450 each. (Will be sold separately.)
100 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
$10,000 Knickerbocker Phosphate Co. 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1904. (20 Bonds of $500 each, hypothecated.)
580 shares Knickerbocker Phosphate Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
$1,000 Receiver's Certificate of Indebtedness of the Lancaster and Hamden Railway, due Nov 1, 1895. Interest 6 per cent. May 1, 1895, coupon attached.
List at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 32 Nassau St., New-York, May 16, 1895.
The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 3, 1895.
The polls will be open at 12 o'clock Noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE BARNEY & SMITH CAR COMPANY,
DAYTON, OHIO,
May 23, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, in Dayton, Ohio, on June 20 next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. May 29, and reopen on the morning of June 21. F. E. SMITH, Sec'y.

THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Trenton Potteries Company will be held at its main offices, 309-311 North Clinton Av., Trenton, New-Jersey, on TUESDAY, 4th day of June, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of twelve Directors to serve for one year, and transacting such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting. EDWARD CANFIELD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, May 20, 1895.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors of election will be held in this bank on Monday, June 3, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Dividends.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. COUPON NOTICE.
Coupon No. 15 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due June 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, May 24, 1895.
Coupons maturing June 1, 1895, on this Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall St., New-York.
GABRIEL MORTON, Treasurer.

A COURT-MARTIAL ACQUITTED CADET BASH

He Was Accused of Smoking and Making a False Explanation.

WEST POINT, May 27.—The trial by court-martial of Cadet Louis H. Bash of Illinois was ended to-day. The court was unanimous in declaring him not guilty of the charges. The verdict was promptly approved by Col. Ernst, Superintendent.

Col. W. Q. Tanqueray of Denver, Col., defended the accused cadet. The trial was watched with great interest by the corps, and the general opinion was that a grave mistake had been made in charging Cadet Bash with such a serious offense. The original charge of smoking at a certain time was denied. He was then accused of making a false explanation, and his trial by court-martial followed. The trial has been in progress for nearly a week.

Cadet Bash was appointed to the Military Academy in June, 1889, and will be graduated in about two weeks. The general feeling has been in his favor from the beginning.

Fishermen and Shippers Unite.

NEWPORT, May 27.—Fishermen and shippers formed a combination here to-day for mutual benefit. Since the combine was broken, last week, the markets have been glutted, and all the men have lost money. The combine will now regulate prices and shipment, and the first person to disregard regulations will pay a fine of $500.

S. B. Miller, Caleb Haley, and Albert Haley of New-York, and M. P. Howlett of Philadelphia, are the wholesalers entering into the agreement. Prices of fish will go up and remain up for the rest of the fishing season.

POLYGAMY IN THE CHURCH

Presbyterian Assembly Discusses the Situation in India.

QUESTION GOES OVER FOR A YEAR

Last Session of the Body Given Up to Routine Work — Several Committees Announced—The Adjournment.

PITTSBURG, May 27.—The last day's session of the one hundred and seventh General Assembly opened this morning with a crowded docket. An overture from the Synod of India asking for a reply to a memorial upon the subject of baptism of polygamous converts was considered.

A Mohammedan was admitted to the Church, and he was allowed to retain both wives in his house. A memorial was presented asking the General Assembly that final power be given to the Synod of India in such cases. A protest against this memorial was filed, and the whole matter was laid before the assembly's standing committee on church polity. The answer of the committee was that no action be taken, on the ground that according to the book of rules polygamous marriage was forbidden, and the Church session was the constituted authority to decide upon the admission of persons to the sacraments.

Dr. Thompson, representing the committee, explained that there was no concrete case before the Assembly and that the committee was indisposed to interfere until a judicial case involving the question of polygymy was before it. The Assembly, and not the Synod, was the authority in judicial cases. Special legislation in favor of the Synod of India was not necessary.

Dr. Morrison, representing the Synod of India, urged that that body was competent to decide on questions relating to matters affecting the customs and practices of India. He held that the recognition of polygamous marriages by the Church in India was absolutely necessary. Any other rule, he said, would rule David out of the Church. He held that there was but one standard in the Bible for admission into the Church. He explained that the first wife in India was usually a child-wife and a childless wife, and that, if the rule were applied, a convert would have to put away the second wife, who was the wife of his heart and the mother of his children, who was usually ready to come into the Church with him and her children also, while the child-wife was usually retained under the control of her parents. Under such a rule the children would be cut off from the control and support of the fatner and the mother driven to a life of shame. He pleaded that the way to protest against polygamy was to keep the mother and children under the influence of the Church. He said that it was the practice of other churches in India to recognize, in some cases, polygamous marriages.

It having been ordered to take a vote on the answer at the conclusion of the remarks of Dr. Morrison, and a motion to reconsider this action so as to permit further debate having been lost, a motion was made to refer the whole matter to the next General Assembly. This motion was laid on the table. A resolution presented by Dr. Johnston of Chicago recommended that the whole matter of polygamous marriage be left to the discretion of the Church sessions, in order to bring the matter properly before the Assembly in the form of a judicial case.

The whole question was referred back to the Committee on Church Polity, with instructions to amend its answer. On the return from its consultation, the committee recommended the appointment of a committee of three to examine into the question of polygamous marriages, and to report to the next General Assembly. This resolution was adopted.

A Committee on Bills and Overtures presented its amended answer to the overtures referring to the reduction of the assembly assessments from 7 cents to 6 cents a member. This was debated Saturday, and the committee was instructed to prepare an answer setting forth the reasons in detail against the proposed reduction. Dr. Mutchmore, Chairman of the committee, argued that the proposed reduction would drive the assembly to adopt Saratoga as a regular meeting place. He held that the rotation of the meeting place was of inestimable value to the Church. He said that it was necessary that the representatives of the Church should be cared for in good style at the General Assembly, and that the saving of one cent a member should not influence the Commissioners against such reasons.

The amended answer of the committee retaining the 7 cent rule of assessment was adopted, one vote only being in the negative.

The stated clerk was instructed to make arrangements for the holding of the General Assembly west of the Mississippi River at some future date. The minutes of the several synods were read and adopted.

Moderator Booth named the following committee to consider the matter of polygamous marriages: E. R. Craven, D. D., of Philadelphia; J. D. Wells, New-York, and George Craven of Philadelphia.

The assembly adopted a resolution, submitted by the Temperance Committee, indorsing the proposed Pennsylvania law on the local veto of the sale of liquors.

The committee in charge of the million dollar memorial fund for extinguishing the debts of the Benevolent Board has been increased to thirty members. The members are William L. McEwen, D. D., Pittsburg; John Hall, D. D., New-York; S. J. Nicholls, D. D., St. Louis; W. N. Pafe, Kansas City; W. H. Hubbard, Auburn; M. D. Babcock, D. D., Baltimore; Howard Duffield, D. D., New-York; George D. Baker, D. D., Philadelphia; S. J. McPherson, D. D., Chicago; John N. Freeman, D. D., Denver; Thomas L. Sexton, Nabraska; John Hemphill, D. D., San Francisco; Wallace Radcliffe, Washington; Hiram D. Sexton, Detroit; Hiram C. Hayden, D. D., Cleveland; William McKibben, Cincinnati; W. S. Hubbell, D. D., Buffalo; and W. H. Roberts, D. D., Philadelphia.

Elders: James A. Beaver, Pennsylvania; J. H. Converse, Philadelphia; H. B. Silliman, New-York; John Sloane, New-York; William Ernst, Kentucky; E. R. Perkins, Cleveland; Robert Pitcairn, Pittsburg; William M. Ladd, Portland, Oregon; H. N. Hibbard, Chicago; George D. Dayton, Minnesota; Charles E. Greef, New-Jersey; H. B. Sooter, Iowa.

A telegram from the Synod of Missouri was read announcing the pledge of $5,000 to this fund.

On recommendation of the members of the committee on the anniversary reunion fund it was ordered: That the Assembly requests the Board of Foreign Missions, if the way be clear, to assign the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D., to service in aid of the work of this committee for the term of six months, provided that such assignment is agreeable to Dr. Brown; and that the members of the committee present in Pittsburg be authorized by the Assembly to proceed at once to the completion of an organization.

It was announced that all the names of subscribers to this fund are to be kept in a series of bound volumes and preserved in the archives of the General Assembly. Special plans are being perfected to interest the 900,000 children in the Sunday schools of the Presbyterian Church. An engraved certificate will be furnished to all children subscribing 10 cents or more to the fund.

The special committee on the statistical tables in the published minutes reported that certain changes were advisable in the table and outlined a plan for adding thirteen columns of vital and benevolent statistics of the church. Such an addition, it was explained, would necessitate an increase either in the size of the page or in the bulk of the volume. The addition of 300 pages would increase the cost of the book about $1,700. The Assembly approved of the recommendations of the committee. The committee was continued with instructions to prepare a plan for the proposed changes in the statistical tables and to make a report to the next General Assembly.

The customary resolutions of thanks of the Assembly expressing appreciation of the efforts of the officers and entertainers were read by Elder Yearance and adopted.

Then the Assembly was formally dissolved, with orders to reassemble next May at the First Presbyterian Church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Removed Jersey City Democrats.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 27.—The new Street and Water Commissioners this afternoon removed William Geraghty, James M. Brann, and John Wilson, Democrats. Edward S. Gilberson, Jeremiah Smith, and Byron S. Fairchild were appointed in their places. The board also created the office of Assistant Clerk, to which Benjamin S. Hallock was appointed. Frederick Stuhr, a Republican, who was appointed by John E. McArthur, President of the old board, was removed and Louis Meyer, another Republican, was given his place.

WHISKY TRUST BONDS RECOVERED

Receiver McNulta Allowed by the Court to Accept Twenty-five More at the Price Paid for Them.

CHICAGO, May 27.—To Attorney Herrick, for the receiver of the Whisky Trust, was granted leave by Judge Showalter this afternoon to file a petition permitting Receiver McNulta to accept from Louis O. Mattox a proposition to surrender to the company twenty-five bonds at the price he paid for them.

Mattox is a partner of ex-Treasurer Hobart, who was accused, with the other Directors, of selling to themselves a large number of bonds at half price. These bonds held by Mattox are now worth $25,000, but he, following the recent example of J. Walter Freiberg, consents to sell them back for $12,500, and to pay 12 per cent. interest on them from the date of their purchase, on condition that he be dismissed as defendant in a suit recently brought by the receiver to recover the full amount of the bonds. The court entered an order to this effect. It is understood that others of the bondholders will follow the example of Freiberg and Mattox.

The argument on the suit filed by the Central Trust Company of New-York to have a separate receiver for the bondholders appointed and to restrain the company from selling its property, pursuant to the plan of reorganization, was resumed this afternoon, Levy Mayer opposing the granting of an injunction. There was not an allegation in the bill, said Mr. Mayer, that the property was insufficient to cover the amount of the bonds or that the assets of the company were being wasted. It was also argued that the receiver should have been made a party to the bill. Judge Showalter will give his decision in the case when counsel for the Trustee has submitted briefs.

THE POLICE FORCE OF ALBANY

In Control of Mayor Wilson by the Failure of the Reorganization Bill.

ALBANY, May 27.—The failure of the Albany Police Reorganization bill, which died in the Senate Cities Committee, throws the force virtually into the hands of Albany's reform Mayor, Oren E. Wilson. The Police Board consists of four appointive members, with the Mayor as its President ex officio. At present it consists of three Democrats and one Republican, the latter appointed by Mayor Wilson. On June 1 James McGrane, Democrat, retires, and the Mayor must appoint his successor.

It is stated on the best authority that the Mayor has selected as Mr. McGrane's successor, Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver of the Third Brigade, State Militia. Gen. Oliver is at present one of the Municipal Civil Service Commissioners.

When the term of the Chief of Police, Thomas Willard, ran out some months ago, Mayor Wilson endeavored to have Gen. Oliver made Chief, but the Police Board, being Democratic, refused to acquiesce in the Mayor's recommendation, and retained Chief Willard.

The Police Reorganization Bill was backed by Republican State Committeeman Barnes, and went along all right until it struck the Senate, where its progress was checked by Senators Parker, Democrat, and Stapleton, Republican. The Barnes and Wilson factions do not harmonize at all, and the plan of the Barnes men to secure the control of the police department was to cripple the Wilson element. The Wilson faction, though not so strong as it was a year ago, hopes by the patronage remaining within its grasp, and the aid of the new Democracy, (malcontents,) to hold its own and re-elect Mr. Wilson Mayor this fall. The Barnes Republicans have decided to go into no combination whatever, to nominate a straight-out Republican ticket, and win or fall by it. There have been several names prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination, one being that of James Ten Eyck.

Mr. Wilson, from present indications, will be renominated by the so-called "honest election party," composed of Wilson Republicans and new Democracy men.

ACTIVITY AT OAK ISLAND BEACH

A Branch of the University Extension Movement Meets.

BABYLON, L. I., May 27.—The Oak Beach Society, a branch of the University Extension movement, whose headquarters are at Oak Island Beach, opposite Babylon, met here to-day. The Summer work was partially outlined. Among those present were:

Secretary John D. Long of Babylon, Vice President Wilson L. Gill of New-York, Col. Homer L. Sprague, Ph. D.; Albert Schneider of Columbia College, Prof. Clifford Schmidt of the National Conservatory of Music, Mme. S. E. Leprince, Mme. Alberti, M. M. Miller, Secretary of the Ohio Society; G. S. Loden, and John T. Booth, Trustee of the Oak Beach Society.

It was decided to open the Oak Beach Summer School on July 8, and that the school should run for a period of six weeks. Profs. Homer B. Sprague, J. W. Keen, and Albert Schneider were appointed a Committee on Tuition. Dr. E. Elliott Harris, Prof. A. M. Beumar, and Dr. M. M. Miller were chosen a Committee on the Olympic Festival and Athletic Meeting, on the order of the Greek games, which will be held about the middle of the season. Prof. Sprague was appointed to act as President of the Faculty.

The meetings of the society will be held here on Mondays, at the headquarters of the Ohio branch. The society will open its headquarters on July 4.

The Post Office Building is completed, and mails are received daily at the office. The work on the pier is also finished, and 15,000 feet of board walk has been built. Work is progressing rapidly on the arcade, an immense structure, in which are to be situated all the business houses. Steamers are running regularly to the grounds.

FELL 700 FEET FROM A BALLOON

An Aeronaut's Assistant May Have Committed Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 27.—Among the attractions for the benefit of excursionists at Arsenal Island, a pleasure resort on the river a few miles south of this city, yesterday afternoon was a balloon ascension and parachute drop by Prof. Barson, a local aeronaut. The professor had a number of men engaged to assist in filling the balloon with gas and to steady it before it was released. Among these was Tony Heafle, aged twenty-three years.

Heafle urged Prof. Barson to permit him to accompany him in his flight, but was refused. When everything was in readiness, and the professor gave the order to "let go," and the balloon shot upward, the spectators were horrified to see Heafle clinging to the netting on the upper part of the immense bag.

The professor's attention was attracted to Heafle when the balloon was about 700 feet from the ground, and he cried to him "For God's sake, hang on to the balloon!" But at that instant Heafle loosened his grasp on the ropes and fell, turning several somersaults in his descent. He struck

THE GEARY LAW UPHELD

Its Constitutionality Asserted by the Supreme Court.

JUSTICE BREWER ALONE DISSENTS

The Power of Congress to Exclude Aliens or to Regulate Their Admission Cannot Be Questioned.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided the Geary Chinese Exclusion act to be constitutional, and incidentally affirmed the general right of the United States to exclude aliens of all kinds.

The question came before the court in the case of Lem Moon Sing, appellant, vs. The United States. The appellant transacted business in San Francisco for a number of years, and in January, 1894, went on a temporary visit to China, with the intention of returning and continuing his residence in the United States. During his absence the Geary law of 1894 was passed.

Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the court, the important parts being as follows:

The contention is that, while generally speaking, immigration officers have jurisdiction under the statute to exclude an alien who is not entitled under some statute or treaty to come into the United States, yet, if the alien is entitled of right, by some law or treaty, to enter this country, but is, nevertheless, excluded by such officers, the latter exceed their jurisdiction, and their illegal action, if resulting in restraining the alien of his liberty, presents a judicial question for the decision of which the courts may intervene, upon a writ of habeas corpus.

That view, if sustained, would bring into the courts every case of an alien who claimed the right to come into the United States under some law or treaty, but was prevented from doing so by the executive branch of the Government. This would defeat the manifest purpose of Congress in committing to subordinate immigration officers and to the Secretary of the Treasury exclusive authority to determine whether a particular alien seeking admission into this country belongs to the class entitled by some law or treaty to come into the country or to a class forbidden to enter the United States. Under that interpretation of the act of 1894, the provision that the decision of the appropriate immigration or customs officers should be final, unless reversed on appeal by the Secretary of the Treasury, would be of no practical value.

The power of Congress to exclude aliens altogether from the United States, or to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which they may come to this country, and to have its declared policy in that regard enforced exclusively through executive officers, without judicial intervention, is settled by our previous adjudications. Is a statute passed in execution of that power any less applicable to an alien who has acquired a commercial domicile in this country, but who, having voluntarily left the country, claims the right under color of a re-entry law or treaty to return? We think not. The words of the statute are broad, and include every case of an alien, at least every Chinese alien, who, at the time of its passage, is out of this country and seeks to come back. He is none the less an alien because of his having a commercial domicile in this country. While he lawfully remains here, he is entitled to the benefit of the guarantees of life, liberty, and property, secured by the Constitution to all persons, of whatever race, within the jurisdiction of the United States.

His personal rights when he is in this country, and his property here during his absence, are as fully protected by the supreme law of the land as if he were a native or naturalized citizen of the United States. But when he is voluntarily absent from the country, beyond its jurisdiction, he, being an alien, cannot re-enter the United States in violation of the will of the Government, as expressed in enactments of the lawmaking power. He cannot, by reason merely of his domicile in the United States for purposes of business, demand that his domicile be restored the United States by virtue of some statute or treaty shall be determined ultimately, if not in the first instance, by the courts of the United States, rather than exclusively and finally by executive officers charged by act of Congress with the duty of executing the will of the political department of the Government in respect of a matter wholly political in its character. He left the country subject to the exercise, by Congress, of every power it possessed under the Constitution.

The remedy of the appellant was by appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury from the decision of the collector, and not to the courts. Even if the act of 1894 had done nothing more than appropriate money to enforce the Chinese Exclusion act, the courts would have been authorized to protect any right the appellant had to enter the country, if he was of the class entitled to admission under existing laws or treaties and was improperly excluded. But when Congress went further and declared that in every case of an alien excluded by the decision of the appropriate immigration or customs officer from admission into the United States under a law or treaty, such decision should be final, unless reversed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the authority of the courts to review the decision of the executive officers was taken away. If the act of 1894, thus construed, takes away from the alien appellant any right given by previous laws or treaties to re-enter the country, the authority of Congress to do that cannot be questioned, although it is the duty of the courts not to construe an act of Congress as modifying or annulling a treaty made with another nation, unless its words clearly and plainly point to such a construction. There is no room in the language of the act of 1894 to doubt that Congress intended that it should be interpreted as we have done in this case.

To avoid misapprehension, it is proper to say that the court does not now express any opinion upon the question whether, under the conditions stated in the application for the writ of habeas corpus, Lem Moon Sing was entitled of right, under some law or treaty, to re-enter the United States. We mean only to decide that that question has been constitutionally committed by Congress for final determination to named officers of the executive department of the Government.

The judgment of the court below, denying the application for the writ of habeas corpus, is affirmed. Justice Brewer dissented from the opinion.

MRS. HETTY GREEN LOSES A BIG LAWSUIT

The Supreme Court Decides Against Her in an Important Land Case.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Mrs. Hetty Green was overruled by the Federal Supreme Court to-day in a last attempt to have set aside the sale of certain property in Cook County, Ill., formerly owned by her father and another party.

"COUNT" MARSCHALL SET FREE.

The case was brought to the Supreme Court on an appeal from a decision of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Mrs. Green sued the executors of her father's estate and George M. Bogue and others to set aside the sale of a quarter section of land near Chicago, now occupied by locomotive works, claiming that the property had been sold through fraudulent means. The principal matter of complaint was based on the existence of an outside contract between certain of the executors and another party whereby it was agreed to force up the bidding.

The Supreme Court agreed with the court below that no wrong was done Mrs. Green, and dismissed the bill. The amount involved was about $700,000.

JACKSONVILLE MAY NOW SELL ITS BONDS

The United States Supreme Court Refuses an Injunction.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—By an opinion of the Federal Supreme Court to-day, the City of Jacksonville, Fla., will be allowed to sell its issue of $1,000,000 of city bonds.

The opinion was based on a second attempt to enjoin the sale of the bonds through a bill for an injunction filed with the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Florida by John H. Colvin of Chicago. Mr. Colvin owns property in Jacksonville, and he made the claim that the election held in October, 1893, was invalid, because citizens qualified to vote at the general election of the previous year were the only ones permitted to vote.

The Supreme Court affirms the decision of the Circuit Court dismissing the case, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, because Colvin's taxes would not be increased beyond $1,200, while the jurisdictional amount was $2,000.

Receiver for Disagreeing Partners.

Ernest Hall was appointed temporary receiver yesterday for the assets of the firm of J. C. Thompson & Co. of 66 Broadway, by Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by Royal C. Vilas of that firm against his partners, John C. Thompson and Charles A. Starbuck.

The firm was formed on May 4, 1892, solely for the purpose of constructing and equipping the Port Richmond and Prohibition Park Electric Railway, and, having accomplished its object, Mr. Vilas wants it dissolved, as the partners have disagreed on the terms of dissolution and division of the assets.

The assets consist of equities in $58,500 in bonds of the railway company pledged for loans, $30,000 due from the company for advances, and 188 shares of the Eames Vacuum Brake Company.

WANT EXTRA COMPENSATION

WERE THE STREET COMMISSIONERS' SERVICES EXTRAORDINARY?

Met Seventy Times, but It Is Charged Sessions Were Short and a Clerk Did the Work.

A demand for extra compensation by the Commissioners for the opening of West One Hundred and Eleventh Street caused a lively argument yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Justice Ingraham. The Commissioners are Clifford E. Hartridge, Peter McIntyre, and Appleton L. Clark. They were appointed to assess the payments that should be made by property owners for the opening of One Hundred and Eleventh Street from Amsterdam Avenue to Riverside Drive.

The extra allowance was strenuously opposed by Max Moses, who appeared in the interest of a number of property owners. The law gives to Commissioners of this character $6 a day for meetings and adjournments. The Commissioners met seventy times. They alleged that their services were of an extraordinary and unusual character within the meaning of the law, and hence they were entitled to extra compensation.

Mr. Moses insisted that the Commissioners should be paid at the legal rate. He said the usual length of the session of the board was half an hour, and that the real work of the board had been done by the clerk, John P. Dunn, who was appointed by the Corporation Counsel, and who seemed to have a monopoly of that business, and who charged for office rent, clerk hire, and stationery to each board that he was appointed to. The bill of this commission was $1,787, of which $707 had been paid to Dunn. While the court had the power to grant such applications, Mr. Moses insisted that they were rarely, if ever, granted, and to do so now would be establishing a bad precedent.

Ex-Judge Truax, who appeared for the Commissioners, wanted to know if it was alleged that Mr. Dunn had written the opinion for the Commissioners in the matter, but Mr. Moses would not go to this extent. He nevertheless contended that Mr. Dunn had performed all the real work of the Commissioners, and had been paid for it. The Commissioners did no extraordinary work, he declared, and knew the sum allowed by law when they were appointed, and if they did not want to serve for that, then it was their duty to have resigned.

Ex-Judge Truax urged that the Commissioners had some difficult points of law to pass upon, and that the work which they did entitled them to extra compensation.

Justice Ingraham reserved his decision.

CALLS HER HUSBAND A DRUNKARD

Mrs. McNamara Has a Little Fortune and Doesn't Want It Squandered.

Mrs. Mary McNamara says that in twelve years her husband, John, has contributed only $300 toward the support of herself and her nine children. In addition he has been intoxicated, she says, most of these years, and she has been compelled to keep him in food and clothing.

Through her attorney Mrs. McNamara yesterday applied to Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court for a commission to ascertain whether her husband ought to be judged a habitual drunkard. The Justice appointed Hugh J. Connelly, Edward Aspells, and Michael C. O'Donnell as Commissioners.

Mrs. McNamara says her husband is fifty-six years old and that she was married to him in Ireland twenty-eight years ago; that he was arrested in Ireland for being drunk, and when he was locked up there he at once came to this country with her nine small children. After her husband got out of jail he wrote to her for money to come to this country, which she sent to him, and in October, 1883, he came here.

Her son, John McNamara, Jr., died in August last, leaving an estate of $14,000, of which $707 had been paid to Dunn. While in this city he has been in various banks in the city, and a lease of the premises 1,860 Third Avenue, worth $1,000, where she has since the death of the son been carrying on his business. She says she has applied for letters of administration on the estate, her son having died intestate, and she asks for the commission for her husband because she fears that if he gets any part of the estate of her son, or has any say in its disposition, he will squander it.

There was also an affidavit and certificate from Dr. W. J. Gaudineer as to McNamara's irresponsibility, and it was on this that Justice O'Brien appointed the commission.

WILL STILL HAVE $2 A WEEK.

Woodcock, Who Says He Earns $12, Ordered to Pay $10 Alimony.

When William Henry Woodcock's wife got a divorce from him in 1886 he took unto himself a new helpmate and began housekeeping over again. Now he pleads this second matrimonial venture, of which four children are the result, as an excuse why he should not be sent to jail for failing to pay his first wife, Charlotte St. Leger Woodcock, $10 a week alimony.

Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, has signed an order adjudging Woodcock in contempt of court for having failed to pay to his divorced wife the alimony. He is at present $235 in arrears.

Woodcock says he formerly owned the drugstore at University and Clinton Places, but that in September last his first wife had his stock sold under an execution for back alimony, the stock bringing $170. This was bought in by his brother, and since then he has run the store for his brother, receiving $12 a week and being allowed to live over the store. He says he has offered his wife $5 a week, but she has refused it.

In reply to the wife's allegation that it was her dowry that set him up in business, the defendant says that all the dowry amounted to was $600, and that his wife spent that on her trousseau and at the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

Justice Ingraham holds that it is no defense for the defendant to plead that he has another wife and family. Woodstock must pay up or go to jail.

"COUNT" MARSCHALL SET FREE.

His Health Failed in Ludlow Street Jail, and He Is Without Means.

"Count" Ernest V. Marschall is free once more. He was discharged from Ludlow Street Jail yesterday, on the order of Judge McCarthy of the City Court.

Evidence was submitted to Judge McCarthy showing that Marschall's health was being impaired by his confinement, that he was unable to sleep, and that he was absolutely without means with which to satisfy the judgment for $3,000 in favor of Maria Elias, under which he was committed to jail.

Marschall and his sister, the "Countess" Anna Maria, have occupied considerable space in the newspapers. Anna Maria succeeded some time ago in marrying William Connell, a well-to-do young sugar broker, who afterward secured an annullment of his marriage on the ground of fraud.

The "Count" was sued for breach of promise by Maria Elias, who had been a domestic in the household of the Countess. The jury gave her $3,000 damages, and when Marschall did not pay he was sent to jail, where he has been since April 4 of this year.

Troubles of the Cohens.

As the result of a general family row, Michael Cohen had a close escape yesterday from commitment for contempt of court. Cohen has a wife, Annie. According to the wife's story, her mother-in-law detests her, and she has sued the elder Mrs. Cohen for the alienation of the affections of Michael, who is employed as clerk in his mother's clothing store, at Allen and Hester Streets.

The younger Mrs. Cohen declares that her husband took his mother's part and sued his wife for absolute divorce in order to even up matters in the alienation suit. The wife got an order for counsel fee and alimony, in the Superior Court, but the husband did not pay. The wife had him summoned yesterday before Judge McAdam to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. Matters were finally straightened out by Judge McAdam, who instructed the husband to pay young Mrs. Cohen $6 a week alimony.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Recorder Goff yesterday rendered his decision on the motion made before him on Friday last by Lawyer Abraham Levy asking for a diminution of the sentence imposed by the Court of General Sessions upon H. Forgotson, the bookseller who was found guilty of selling obscene literature. Forgotson was sentenced by the three Judges of Special Sessions to nine months in the penitentiary. The appeal was based on the ground that the sentence was excessive. There were two counts against Forgotson—on one he was sentenced to three months, on the other six. Recorder Goff reduced the former to one month, and the latter to three months.

—The old Manhattan Club has finally been officially put out of existence. Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court yesterday signed a final order dissolving the club and confirming the report of James M. Varnum, who was appointed referee to pass upon the application for dissolution. The Justice appointed Andrew Freedman, the temporary receiver, permanent receiver of the club, and required him to give a bond of $15,000. Charles W. Earle is appointed referee to pass upon the accounts of Mr. Freedman.

—Mrs. Mary Angebauer, a midwife, has been indicted for manslaughter. It is alleged that she caused the death of Mrs. Louisa Steinmetz of 300 East Sixty-ninth Street by performing an operation.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 229—Dwight Cutler vs. Anna B. Huston.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan. Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest.

No. 263—The New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; No. 264—The Tioga Railroad Company vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; No. 265—The New-York, Lake Erie and Western Coal and Railroad Company vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and No. 266—The New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. Judgments affirmed, with costs.

No. 327—Hetty H. R. Green et al. vs. George M. Bogue et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 58—William M. Bennett, for himself, as administrator of M. H. Gibbons, deceased, vs. George Harkrader.—In error to the District Court for the District of Alaska. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 11, original—Ex parte, in the matter of Eugene V. Debs et al., petitioners.—Petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari denied.

No. 946—Lem Moon Sing vs. The United States et al.—Appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of California. Order affirmed.

No. 842—Babe Beard vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas. Judgment reversed and cause remanded with directions to set aside the verdict and award a new trial.

No. 251—George D. Harter et al. vs. James P. Twohig.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill.

No. 262—E. W. Clark vs. Charles Reeder.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of West Virginia. Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 1—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company vs. Francis Kearney et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of New-Jersey. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill.

No. 991—John H. Parker, etc., vs. The City of Jacksonville et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Florida.—Motion to advance for submission on printed briefs granted and cause submitted. Decree affirmed, with costs.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. 638—Benjamin H. Johnson vs. The United States et al.; No. 670—Samuel Marks et al. vs. The United States et al.; No. 763—Alvin C. Leighton vs. The United States et al.; No. 1011—Charles Smith vs. The United States; No. 1012—Webber Isaacs vs. The United States et al.; and No. 1019—George Goode vs. The United States.—Motions to advance granted and causes assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 793—James T. Shields, Jr., receiver, &c., vs. John Coleman et al.—Motion to recall and modify mandate issued herein stricken from the docket.

No. 959—The steamship Delaware, &c., vs. Charles H. Winnett et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the first Monday in January next, after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 1022—The Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of the City of New-York et al. vs. Robert W. Voorhees.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

No. —, original—Ex parte, in the matter of William P. Parkhouse, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari denied.

No. 1024—Crawford Goldsby, alias Cherokee Bill, vs. The United States.—Advanced and assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term after the cases already set down for that day on motion of Solicitor General Conrad for the defendant in error.

No. 1034—The United States vs. A certain tract of land in Cumberland Township, Adams County, State of Pennsylvania.—Advanced and assigned for argument on the second Monday of January next after No. 999, on motion of Solicitor General Conrad for the plaintiff in error.

No. 1032—The United States vs. Merck & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Submitted by Solicitor General Conrad for the appellant in support of the petition.

No. 1033—The London Assurance vs. Companhia de Moagens do Barreiro.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Submitted by Mr. W. W. Macfarland for the appellant in support of petition.

No. 1088—Charles Thiede vs. The United States.—Leave granted to plaintiff in error to prosecute this case in forma pauperis on motion of W. T. S. Curtis in behalf of counsel.

No. 1036—John D. Werner vs. The City of New-Orleans.—Motion of Richard De Gray, for the appellant, to advance for oral argument denied, but case advanced as under the thirty-second rule, to be submitted on printed briefs.

No. 1026—Plutarco Ornelas, Consul of the Republic of Mexico, vs. Inez Ruiz et al.—Motion to advance submitted by Frederic D. McKenney for the appellant.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—57—Studwell vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 106—Crefeld Mills vs Goddard. 9—Jamieson et al. vs. Tinsley. 14—Baxter vs. National Park Bank. 25—Daly vs. Brady. 31—Howe vs. Reed. 39—Bolton vs. Quebec Steamship Company. —39—United States vs. Garcia. 46—Price vs. Panama Railroad Company. 51—Mitchell vs. International and Great Northern Railroad Company. 52—United States ex rel. Int. Com. Commissioners vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 70—Bennett vs. Walsh. 87—Steamship Rossmore vs. Goldsmith. 87½—Commercial National Bank of Houston vs. Munzesheimer. 104—Clarke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 113—Goding vs. Manhattan Lighterage and Transportation Company et al.

COURT NOTICE.

United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.

A jury term of this court will be held commencing on Monday, June 17, 1895.

Fourteen days' notice of trial is required, and causes must be tried when reached on the calendar. Notes of issue must be filed on or before Friday, June 14, 1895. On June 4, 1895, at 12 M., the Clerk of the court will publicly draw at the office of the Clerk the names of seventy-five persons to serve as petit jurors at said term.

By order of the court.

SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Elizabeth S. Edgecomb, appellant, vs. Sarah E. Buckhout.—Argued by D. B. Thompson for appellant, Lucius O. Van Doren for respondent.

George R. Losey et al. vs. Arthur G. Stanley and another, appellants.—Argued by Joseph W. Taylor for appellants, William F. Cogswell for respondents.

Elizabeth G. Hughes, appellant, vs. County of Monroe.—Argued by Eugene Van Voorhis for appellant, F. E. Drake for respondent. (Unfinished.)

The day calendar for Tuesday is: Nos. 242, 243, 244, 226, 452, 750, 532, 686.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Johnson vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company. 2—Safety Electric Construction Company vs. Creamer. 3—Fine vs. Hettrick.

Class VII.—4—Bates vs. Pfeiffer.

Class VIII.—5—Church vs. Gaunt. 6—Heinze vs. Rothschild. 7—American Distributing Company vs. Ashley. 8—National Pipe Bending Company vs. Fisher. 9—Goldman vs. Granger. 10—Caskel vs. Rothschild. 11—People, &c., vs. Kellan. 12—Butler vs. Prentiss. 13—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 14—Yoran vs. Wood. 15—Giles vs. Wilson. 16—Young vs. United States Book Company. 17—Hewson vs. Giller. 18—Keeting vs. Ward. 19—Elwell vs. McDonald. 20—Allen vs. McBride. 21—Volkening vs. Brandt. 22—Vosseler vs. Jones. 23—Roeber vs. New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung. 24—Macauley vs. Halpin. 25—Well vs. Brady. 26—Chambers vs. Colleron. 27—Waldo vs. Uncas Paper Company. 28—Stevens vs. Angell. 29—McQueen vs. Tobias. 30—Johnston vs. Lowenstein. 31—Mitchell vs. Piqua Club Association. 32—Levy vs. Beekman. 33—National Pipe Bending Company vs. Fisher. 34—Schlager vs. Levy. 35—Pelletier vs. Huerstel. 36—Mutual Relief Association vs. Hoffman. 37—McNally vs. McNally. 38—Croker vs. Fairchild.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

2347—Gornall vs. Gornall. 2894—Stiemel vs. Stiemel.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

6585—Henefy vs. Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 986—Hamilton Knitting Company vs. Hanover Insurance Company. 1486—Friendship Manufacturing Company vs. Rohrig. 2791—Betts vs. Welling. 6886—People ex rel. Leach vs. Porter. 6895—Hamilton vs. Brennan. 6899—Holmes vs. The Mayor, &c. 6870—Simm vs. Blata. 2036—Wilhelm vs. Fodergreen. 1943—Kellogg vs. Truesdell. 2770—Fisk vs. New-York Press Company.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of June.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1623—Gillespie vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

913—Frings vs. Frings. 914—August vs. August. 916—Leuba vs. Leuba. 917—Jacobs vs. Jacobs. 918—Rozies vs. Rozies. 919—Schwartz vs. Schwartz. 920—Van Ryhmer vs. Van Ryhmer. 921—Drescher vs. Drescher. 883—Alexander vs. Alexander.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Kaspar Wittendorfer, Jefa Hayward, John Newton, Matthew McGrath, Bridget E. Dillon, Bertha Witt, and Leonard Scott. At 2 P. M.—David F. Davies, Myrtilla Nathan, and Johann Mayer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers St.

Contested Wills.—1066—Mary Kerfoot. 1063—Joseph Muck.

CITY COURT—General Term—Van Wyck, P.J.; Newburger and Conlan, JJ.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Judgments.—12—Kruelwitch vs. Meltsner. 13—Martin vs. Coleman. 15—Kantrowitz vs. Levin. 16—Potts vs. Place. 17—Holm vs. Prunnele Bockston Lumber Company. 18—Kane vs. Leonard. 21—Fitzgerald vs. Timoney. 22—Warren vs. Dennett. 23—Green vs. Schroeder.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and McIntyre, and Special Assistants Rollins and Fox for the people.

1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—James McManus and Jacob Levy. 2—Patrick Garvey and Patrick May. 3—Charles Perry, John Dunphy, Edward Duffy, and Louis Carstam. 4—Irving B. Aisel.

Pleadings.—1—Francesco La Grunda. 2—George Peterson. 3—Edgar A. Washburne. (2.) 4—Thomas Williams. 5—Abraham Cohen, Mendel Herman, and Harry Silverstein. 6—Louis Reinhard. 7—C. Franklin Schanbacker. 8—Charles P. Langinbrech. 9—James Pendergrast. 10—Charles Engel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Martine for the People.

1—Newton Whitehead.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bradley for the People.

1—Albert Miller. 2—George Jacobi. 3—Patrick J. Byrnes, Patrick Shea, and George Collins. 4—Mandel Bierman. 5—Joseph Weissner. 6—John Smith and John Kingsley. 7—Thomas Rudolphus. 8—Philip Cullen. 9—William H. Fox. 10—Rosie Bellman. 11—Norman Fountain. 12—James Missiano. 13—Otto Steiner.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Matter of Simonds Manufacturing Company—Edward D. O'Brien. Bancroft vs. Lawrence—William H. Willis. Schnugg vs. Judson—Charles L. Guy. National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Baker—William H. Willis.

O'Brien, J.—Matter of Stevenson—Emile Beneville. Matter of Phelan—Emile Beneville.

Beach, J.—O'Keefe vs. Kelly—John Delahunty.

Matter of Kenny—Augustus C. Brown.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Truden vs. Does—Isaac B. Brennan.

Bookstaver, J.—Hunt vs. Mulhearn—Theodore F. Hascall.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Bell vs. Shaw.—R. N. Arnow.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Harriette S. Wetmore vs. Jennie M. Allaben—George Mann. Royal C. Vilas vs. John C. Thompson et al.—Ernest Hall. Eliza N. Hall vs. Commercial Steam Laundry Company—Jehiel T. Hurd.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Jacob Karl vs. Richard Wagner—Jerome Buck.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Rumsey J.—Part II.—Cullen J.

122—Wallon vs. Sprague Electric Company. 1242—McGrath vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 635—Searles vs. Jenkins. 1030—Hannigan vs. Union Warehouse Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 1151—Wardner vs. Metropolitan Railway.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The wills of Sarah B. Gibbs, Walter E. Earle, Charles F. Herbert, Louise Cordes, Catharine E. Harty, Abraham R. Randel, Eleanor Clarke, Darwin G. Eaton, Eliza Schenck, Christina Lander, Mary Bohman, John Roock, Garret G. Post, Catharine Lehman, Caroline Rohling, Marcy C. Bulmer, Harriet C. Wilson, and Fanny Mack.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—22—Will of Lydia W. Ranken. 32—Will of Mary Ann Lee.

Annual Meetings of the Exchanges.

Annual meetings will be held to-day by the Produce and Cotton Exchanges, when reports will be submitted by the principal officers of each body. Elections will not be held for a fortnight. Nothing is heard of opposition to present officers at the Cotton Exchange, but at the Produce Exchange advocates of reduced port charges threaten to put a ticket of their own into the field against candidates likely to be regularly nominated.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Kahn, Blum & Springer, importers of fans and fancy goods at 561 and 563 Broadway, failed yesterday and made an assignment to Edwin J. Steiner, giving preferences for borrowed money to the following creditors: L. L. Lehman, Mattoon, Ill., $2,218; Charles Blum, Rochester, N. Y., $4,000; Henry Hirsch, $2,000; Michael Friedsam, $2,500; Oppenheimer Brothers & Veith, $2,000; Steiner & Son of this city and Asbury Park, $10,288. The partners are Leopold Kahn, Isidor Blum, Herman Springer, and Bernhard Blum. George W. Galinger, their attorney, estimated their liabilities at about $60,000, with nominal assets of about the same amount.

—The Hamburg-American Packet Company has obtained from Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court an attachment against the property in this State of George W. Weizant, in an action to recover $26,50, which is alleged to be due the company. Weizant was an agent for the company in Baltimore, and collected moneys on orders issued for tickets by the company. The amount sued for, it is alleged, he has failed to account for.

—Jerome Buck has been appointed receiver for the business carried on by Jacob Karl and Richard Wagner, under the style of the Royal Soap and Perfumery Company, at 801 Greenwich Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Karl against Mr. Wagner for a dissolution of the firm, on account of disagreement between the partners over the conduct of the business.

—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has taken charge of the place of business of James S. Henderson, dealer in hardware at 165 Greenwich Street, on an execution for $6,629, in favor of Sarah A. Henderson, said to be his mother, on two confessions made in 1888 by the firm of Disosway & Henderson, of which the latter is the surviving partner.

—Jehiel T. Hurd has been appointed receiver for the Commercial Steam Laundry Company, of which Joseph W. Felter is Secretary, in sequestration proceedings, brought by Eliza N. Hall, who received a judgment against the company for $4,381, on Aug. 9, 1893, but was never able to collect anything on the claim.

—Judgment for $17,047 was entered yesterday against Otto Fukushima, who did business as the Japanese Trading Company at 915 Broadway, and who failed last September and went back to Japan, in favor of Tadamasa Hayashi, for balance due on consigned goods.

—Executions for $7,529 have been received by the Sheriff against Charles H. Parsons, wholesale dealer in fruits and produce at 254 Washington Street, in favor of the Franklin National Bank, on a note and for money loaned on March 11.

—The wholesale and retail hardware and iron firm of Humphrey & Dodge, of Concord, N. H., has announced its insolvency, and has issued a circular calling a meeting of creditors. The head of the firm was ex-Mayor Stillman Humphrey, who died recently.

—William F. Ritchie, dealer in shoes at 149 and 411 Eighth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas McAdam.

—Deficiency judgment for $7,644 was entered yesterday against Michael J. McKeon in favor of George H. Werfelman.

THE "HON. PERCIVAL" A FRAUD

He Who Said He Was an Earl's Son Is Plain Clarke, ex-Deck Hand—Must Go Back.

The young man who arrived in the steerage of the Paris, and who sought to pass himself off as the "Hon. F. Percival," eldest son of the Earl and heir to vast wealth, yesterday collapsed under the close questioning of Assistant Immigration Commissioner McSweeny, and admitted that he was a fraud.

Instead of being the son of an Earl who has no existence, the romancer now acknowledges that he is plain Thomas Clarke of Cardiff, entirely impecunious and with no prospects except the one of being deported when the Paris sails.

Clarke said that up to four months ago he had worked as a deck hand on a schooner, and during his career afloat had made one visit to America. Then he became impressed with what he described as the gullibility of the press and the people at large, and concluded to arrive among them as a Prince in disguise, have his fling, and disappear before he was discovered.

With this end in view, he invested his savings in a steerage ticket, had a number of cards printed with the crest of Carmarthen and the name of the Hon. F. Percival inscribed thereon. Upon arrival here he intended going to a hotel, send for reporters, and tell them fables about himself.

His detention at Ellis Island slightly interfered with that arrangement. Instead of having to send for reporters they went to him. He let his fancy run riot, and told his yarn well. A fair education in a business college enabled him to use good language, and he thought he had convinced his hearers until he awoke yesterday morning and read about himself. Then he broke down and confessed.

He will be returned by the Paris when that vessel sails for Southampton to-morrow.

FOR A NEW WEST SIDE FERRY

Hearing on the Proposed Line from Twenty-third Street.

The Committee on Ferries and Franchises of the Board of Aldermen gave a public hearing yesterday on the application of a number of merchants for the establishment of a ferry from West Twenty-third Street to Grand Street, Jersey City.

The Aldermanic chamber was well filled during the hearing with those in favor and those against the proposition. The opposition that developed came from the Erie Railroad Company. Ex-Judge Ernest Hall appeared in behalf of the company, and vigorously opposed the granting of the franchise, declaring that it was sought in the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He said that its establishment would give the Pennsylvania Railroad Company an unfair advantage in competition, and that the Pennsylvania had already secured enough from the city, and had several ferries on the North River.

He declared that the Pennsylvania Railroad had only secured the names of merchants to the petition for the ferry that had been presented as a cloak to blind the members of the Board of Aldermen.

P. A. Irish appeared on behalf of the petitioners, and spoke of the advantages that a ferry on this west side would be, and how urgently it was needed.

A representative of the Anchor Line of steamships and a number of coal dealers appeared in opposition to the ferry. The committee then declared the hearing closed.

Commissioner Senner Explains.

Regarding the detention of the steerage passengers on the French Line steamer La Champagne over Sunday afternoon, Commissioner Senner said yesterday:

"The Ellis Island officials are the only men in the employ of the Government who do not have a holiday now and then on Sunday. Recently we have stopped receiving steerage passengers on the island after 12 o'clock Sunday. I waited for the French Line to notify me yesterday up to 1 o'clock, and then left the island by special boat. If La Champagne got up before 12 o'clock, we did not know of it. We desire to do everything in our power to facilitate the handling of immigrants, but shall adhere strictly to our rule to stop work on Sunday afternoon."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.
Sun rises...4:33	Sun sets...7:21	Moon sets...11:41

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME OF THE DOINGS REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Lots Up Town Sold for Improvement —Long List of Offerings at Auction for To-day.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for the Bruggeman estate and Mr. Hussey, to Henry Oppenheimer and others, the four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 350 feet east of Lenox Avenue; and have resold the same to a well-known builder, who will at once erect five 25-foot front dwellings on them.

Messrs. Heilner & Wolf have sold, to William F. Niebehr, for improvement, four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, at $62,500.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold, for Francis Crawford, at about $50,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 41 West Eighty-ninth Street, 22 by 100.5.

Mr. Charles E. Schuyler has sold, for Potter & Brother, to William Pearsall, the 22-foot front, four-story fancy stone dwelling, 62 Riverside Drive.

Messrs. Potter & Brother have sold, to Jenkins Brothers, for improvement, the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 100 by 105. Apartment houses will be built on the plot.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $9,000, to Walter C. Gilson, the four-story brick tenement, 220 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5. Under foreclosure, also, Mr. Meyer sold, at $38,564, to Alfred J. Adams, the five-story brick flat, 225 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 263.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 28.6 by 103.3. Mr. Adams holds a junior mortgage.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $18,000, to the plaintiff, Justus Oesterlein, the three-story brick building, with store, 780 Third Avenue, west side, 43.10 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, 18.10 by 76. He also sold, under foreclosure, to N. S. Hart, at $12,750, the four-story brick tenement, 529 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 375 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.4.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 11 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, J. A. Young, referee, the right, title, &c., of the Suffolk County National Bank to 317 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 208.2 feet east of Second Avenue, 25.6 by 100 by 25 by 101 by 100 6 inches by 60, four-story brick tenement, with 2 stores.

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, 125 by 100.11, to be sold in one parcel.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, D. McLean Shaw, referee, 31 East Seventy-second Street, north side, 174 feet east of Madison Avenue, 22 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling, subject to encroachment of 1½ inches on the street; leased to September, 1896. Due on judgment, $34,620.

By James L. Welis, executor's sale, two lots, each 25 by 100, on north side of Southern Boulevard, 145 feet west of Brown Place; also, six lots, each 25 by 100, on north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 200 feet east of Lincoln Avenue.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, Charles H. Truax, referee, as follows: Lease to Feb. 1, 1906 of 61 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 42 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 129, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $72,430; also, 537 to 547 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 75 feet east of the Boulevard, seven two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $12,400; also, 549 to 557 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 75 feet west of the Boulevard, 100 by 90.11, five two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,200.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, northwest corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 17.6 by 70; also, adjoining similar parcel, on Bathgate Avenue. Due on judgments, $2,820 and $2,500, respectively.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, D. P. Ingraham, jr., referee, 5 Ashland Place, (Perry Street,) north side, 93.10 feet west of Greenwich Avenue, 22.6 by 98.4 by irregular, four-story and basement brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, John H. Judge, referee, 49 and 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, and 437 feet west of Central Park West, each 18 by 100.5, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $24,150.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 316 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 198 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,045.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, &c., of C. D. Sweeny to the Sweeny's Hotel property on north side of Park Row, 20 feet east of Duane Street, 49.7 by 102.2, with L 22 feet front on Duane Street, six-story brick building.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 369 West Twelfth Street, north side, 22 feet east of Washington Street, 22 by 89.10, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Jere. Johnson, Jr., assignee's sale, about 500 lots near station at Palisades Park, New-Jersey. Sale begins at 1 P. M.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Madison Avenue, west side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, two five-story brick flats, by Solomon D. Cohen of 50 East Seventy-ninth Street; cost, $50,000.

Southeast corner of Stanton and Willett Streets, six-story brick flat, by Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 97 feet east of Bergen Avenue, four four-story brick buildings, by Elizabeth M. Barry of 1,169 Boston Avenue; cost, $52,000.

Northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, four-story brick building, by Thomas Fanning; cost, $18,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, two four-story brick buildings, by same owner; cost, $29,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, 79 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, four-story brick building, by same owner; cost, $14,000.

Northwest corner of Water and Scammell Street, five-story brick building, by Joseph Fisher of 26 Scammell Street; cost, $20,000.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Adler & Co. of 155 Broadway; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Lenox Avenue, four three-story brick buildings, by William H. Jacob of 6 East Forty-third Street; cost, $45,000.

Eleventh Street, north side, 395 feet west of Sixth Avenue, six story brick flat, by John B. Cole of the Hotel Majestic; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Trinity Avenue, two three-story brick dwellings; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by N. A. McBride; cost, $54,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 140 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by same owner, cost, $42,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, by Walter Stables of 335 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; cost, $6,800.

Northwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street and Park Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by W. Wehrenberg of 507 Manhattan Avenue; cost, $43,000.

Nos. 61 to 65 East Eighty-sixth Street, three five-story brick flats, by Elias Kempner of 71 East Sixty-first Street; cost, $90,000.

Northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, four five-story brick flats, by Judson S. Todd of 28 East Twenty-eighth Street; cost, $87,000.

Northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, five-story brick flat, by Joseph Silverman of 59 West Ninety-eighth Street; cost, $26,000.

No. 60 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, five-story brick flat, by Lewis Z. Bach of 66 East Sixty-sixth Street; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 328 and 330 West Fifty-third Street, two five-story brick flats, by Fisher & Bach of 66 East Sixty-sixth Street; cost, $40,000.

Riverside Drive, 62 feet north of Eighty-first Street, two five-story brick flats, by Alonzo Kight of 423 South Broadway, Yonkers; cost, $58,000.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Clifton Street, alterations to three three-story brick dwellings, by Augusta Yunker and others; cost, $9,000.

Northwest corner of Eighty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, alterations to four-story brick dwelling, by Peter McGuinness; cost, $12,000.

No. 17 Centre Street, by John D. Wendel, alterations to four-story brick building; cost, $1,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. James B. Ross has sold for James P. Phillip, to W. B. Menhenick, at $10,500, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 347 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

Messrs. J. N. Kalley & Son have sold to A. Abraham the Wardwell property, 800 St. Mark's Avenue, between New-York and Brooklyn Avenue, 100 by 250.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Sutton Street, east side, 200 feet south of Nassau Avenue, four three-story frame flats, four families each, 25 by 60, $4,800 each; J. Glenn, owner.

Fortieth Street, north side, 50 feet northeast of Fifth Avenue, six two-story and basement brick dwellings, two families, 16.8 by 43, $3,000 each; W. H. Baston, owner.

Classon Avenue, north side, 53 feet north of Douglass Street, four-story brick store and flat, six families, 24 by 40, $5,000; P. Byrne, owner.

Broadway, north side, 45 feet west of Lawton Street, three-story brick store and dwelling, 30 by 70, $9,000; also four-story brick store and dwelling, two families, 43.8 by 70, $12,000; W. B. Jordan, owner.

East Twenty-fifth Street, east side, 148.4 feet north of Newkirk Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 23 by 28.8 by 32.6, $4,400; F. Zimmermann, owner.

Maiden Lane, southeast corner, Old Iron Pier Walk, frame pavilion, 60 by 100, $1,000; Fred Lundy, owner.

Maujer Street, north side, forty-seven feet west of Lagrange Street, three-story frame flats, six families each, 24.3 by 63, $4,300; J. Schmidt, owner.

Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 27.

54TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x57.4x25.1x59.4; Catharine Heckel to Bertha Stock..... 8,900

60TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Harriet P. Brown to William C. Smith..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 19x112.2; the Amsterdam Investment Company to Abner C. Thomas 1

50TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Christian Biersack to Daniel Gugisperg 25,000

65TH ST, s s, 550 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Harlan P. Smith and wife to Mary M. Stewart 27,500

60TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Julius C. Hoffmann and wife to James Machell..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 466; Robert and Joseph Gordon to Walter D. Starr.

PARK West, 50x100, 50x100.5; Harlan P. Smith and wife to Mary M. Stewart 10

66TH ST, n s, 274.8 ft w of 1st Av, 25.4x100.4; James F. Crumbia to John Gies 27,500

MADISON AV, n e corner of 76th St, 102.2x45; Frederick L. Kutz to Albert H. Buhlman..... 14,750

109TH ST, s s, 66 ft e of 2d Av, 17 x83; William H. Jones to Maria Jones 1

122D ST, n s, 351.3 ft e of 4th St, 31.9 x100.11; Francis I. Trainque to Hy F. Booth..... 1,000

105TH ST, n s, 168.9 ft w of 2d Av, 16.3x100.9; Henry G. Autenrieth and wife to Peter Vorrath..... 1

FRANCE IN ST, 3; Thomas J. Deegan and another, administrators of Patrick Wade, to Louis Oliva and Virginia Gardella 6,700

BROOME ST, 436; Eliza A. Wilks to Charles F. Naething..... 16,600

PERRY ST, 99; Caroline S. Ward and others to Edward Wilckens.... 1

SAME property; Edward Wilckens and wife to Elias Kempner..... 10

LUDLOW ST, 76; Dora A. Bernard to Louis A. Blumenthal..... 10

SAME property; Jacob Horowitz to Dora R. Bernart..... 1

17TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 2d Av, 23.2x92; Daniel Brubacher and wife to Louise Lindenmeyer..... 1

27TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25x...; Christian Biersack to Daniel Gugisperg 30,000

3D AV, 520; Morris Goldstein and wife to Laurence Schum..... 45,125

24TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av; 25x ½ block; Julia A. Bunn to Gustave Staiger 13,000

IRVING PL, 50, 1-6 part; Edward A. Caswell to Ethel Caswell..... 5,000

SAME property; same to Kenneth L. Caswell, 1-6 part..... 5,000

84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; Isaac Blumenthal and wife to Bernhard Freund. 1

126TH ST, 78 West; James R. Whyte to David C. Whyte..... 1

121ST St, 79 West; Max Marx and wife to Edgar T. Weed..... 10

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 101st St, 50x92.8; David Christie and wife to Adolph J. H. Meyer..... 54,000

CEDAR PLACE, 902; William H. Jones to Maria Jones 1

LOT 140, Map of C. Stadler's building lots, 23d Ward; Jacob Fromme, referee, to Henry A. Vieu. 900

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 176th St, —x—; James A. Ferguson and others to Susan Jefferson, Jr..... 6,500

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s e s, 155 ft n of Jacobus Place, 32x11x32x 72.2; George McC. Taylor and wife to Winslow E. Buzby 1

171ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of North 3d Av, 24x100; Arthur Gorsch to Walter Stabler 2,000

Leases Recorded.

ENNIS, Thomas, and another, executors of James Hughes, to Philip Hofmann; 337 West 21st St, store, 4 11-12 years 600

JACOBSON, Harry A., to New-York Pattern Machine and Die Company; 442 Water St, 9 years 750

KNOBE, Diedrich, to Diedrich Wendelken and another; store, &c., 196 Centre St, 5 years 1,200

BRUSH, Samuel A., to Silas C. Judd; 1,722 Broadway, 10 years 1,400

LECHNER, Frank, to Edward Knopf; 1,604 Avenue B, 5 years ..720, 780

SIMMONS, Frances, to Peter Quinn; e s of Fort George Av, at n s of 195th St. not opened, 26x150, 3 years 900

RAUSCH, William F., to Emil Hoppe; 835 Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 300

RADOWITZ, Zetta, to Max Garbow; 419 East 76th St, 1 year..... 130

WILCOX, Ellen H., executrix of B. Albro, to Bernard Reich; 88 Division St and 2 and 4 Eldridge St, store, 2 years..... 1,500

WEBER, John G., to Henry E. Ebler; Rivington St, 5 years. 900 1,080

SCHLESINGER, Leo, and Joseph Hecht to Marie Koehler; 204 East 26th St, 5 years..... 1,200

O'REILLY, James, to Margaret E. Pfisterer; 176 8th Av, 7 years..... 2,856

Recorded Mortgages.

BOUHAM, Jane E., to R. C. Colt; s s of 19th St, 162.7 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 1,500

COHEN, Alexander E., and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; 198 and 200 Orchard St, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 35,000

DEL, Donno Marty, to John De Hart; w s of Tiffany St, 282.11 ft n of 167th St, 1 year..... 1,200

SAME to 12th Ward Savings Bank; same property, (two mortgages,) 1 year 7,000

DAMM, Caroline, to Theresia Seuferling; e s of Franklin Av, 372.7 ft n of Jefferson St, 3 years..... 3,000

ELMER, Josephine, to Henry Meinken; n s of 82d St, 365 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 3,000

FREUND, Bernhard, to Isaac Blumenthal; n s of 84th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 36,000

GIES, John, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 66th St, 274.8 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 7,000

HARRELL, Claudius E., to Jeremiah C. Lyons; w s of 5th Av, 49.4 ft n of 31st St, 1 lease..... 4,000

MEYER, Adolph J., and wife to George G. Kip; w s of Amsterdam Av, 50.11 ft n of 10th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 40,000

O'SHEA, Annie T., and others to Johanna M. Hennessy; n s of 151st St, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 1,000

OLIVA, Louis, and Virginia Gardella to Thomas J. Deegan and another, administrators; 3 Franklin St, 2 years 8,300

PURVIS, Henry, and wife to the Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association; e s of 11th Av, 50 ft s of 182d St, installments.... 600

REIDY, Michael, and wife to Moses Hess; s s of Columbus Av, 55 ft e of Jefferson Av, 5 years..... 2,500

STARR, Walter D., to Robert Gordon and another; w s of Amsterdam Av, 80.5 ft n of 82d St, installments..... 6,500

STEWART, Mary M., to H. P. Smith; s s of 65th St, 550 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years..... 25,000

SULLIVAN, Sarah A., to St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York; s s of 16th St, 139.3 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 12,000

SCHWABELAND, Eliza M., and another to Irving Savings Institution; 321 West 29th St, 1 year..... 5,000

STOCK, Bertha, to Catherine Heckel; s s of 54th St, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 8,400

SCHUN, Lawrence, to George W. R. Matheson and others, Trustees, 520 Third Av, 5 years..... 30,000

SAME, to Morris Goldstein; w s of 3d Av, 25 ft s of 35th St, installments..... 5,000

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Thirty-two acres of rich farming land, containing mansion, stables, barns, sheds, and lodge, will be sold in entirety or divided into two parcels; well adapted for division into small building sites. Terms easy and price moderate, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

T. B. ROBERTSON,
303 West 34th St.

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PALISADE PARK LOTS AT ASSIGNEE'S Sale.—Great chance for investors and homeseekers. Write for map and free passes to visit the property in advance of the auction sale. Address A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee, 14 Chambers St., New-York.

TROWBRIDGE, Carlotte F., and another to Emma P. D. Shaw, Sarah E. of Simpson St, 199.4 ft s of Home St, (2 mortgages,) 3 years..... 2,200

VORRATH, Peter, to Henry G. Antenrieth; n s of 105th St, 168.9 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,200

WELLWOOD, Elizabeth J., to Zoller Lumber Company; n s of 89th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, notes..... 4,000

WILCKENS, Edward, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 99 Perry St, 1 year..... 16,000

WOLF, Charles A., and wife to James Nesmith; n w corner of Spring and Washington Sts, 3 years 20,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

BOTTY, Katy, to Eveline Secor..... $10,204

DAMM, Caroline, to Theresa Seuferling, executrix ....

FRANKENTHALER, Fannie, to Emma Cohn..... 2,000

FECHHEIMER, Martin S., executors, to Yertha Rosenbaum, guardian 4,082

GORDON, Robert, and another, to Thomas R. A. Hall and another.. 6,500

HARRELL, Selwin F., to John Aspinwall, executors and trustees.... 15,000

KLUGH, Henry E., executors, to Runa Dalton..... 800

McNALLY, John, administrator, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York..... 15,000

MERRIAM, Ellen M., guardian, to W. B. Merriam, (2 mortgages)..... 2

NEWMAN, Jacob M., to William Hall's Sons..... 1

RANKIN, James M., to M. R. Stevens 1

ROSENTHAL, Robert, to Rebecca Rosenthal 700

TINSON, Frederic, executor and trustee, to Tarrant Putnam, executor 4,000

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY AS trustee, to Elizabeth Roberts..... 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Edward F. Browning and others, trustees..... 31,000

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York, guardian, to Ramola Dahlgren 1

WEEKES, Henry G. F., executor, to Frederick D. Weekes, trustee.... 24,000

WALBAUM, Gottfried, to Emanuel Levi 3,500

Lis Pendens.

82D ST, n s, 519 ft e of 10th Av, 19 ft front; Edmund Hendricks against Carrie V. Knowles and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

64TH ST, 28 to 32 West; John H. Berdan and others against Luther F. Hartwell and others, (specific performance.)

32D ST, s s, 381 ft w of 6th Av, 19 ft front; Emanuel Levi against Bertha Propst and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

80TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 35.4 ft front; David Quigley against James Carr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

136TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 50 ft front; Martin Walter against the Youth Legion Club and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ROAD LEADING FROM WEST FARMS to Hunt's Point Road, w s, adjoining Hedges's farm, 52.7 ft front; Mary H. Hawes against Lucretia A. Hawes and others, (partition.)

80TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 80 ft front; Actors' Fund of America against Eliza Beaudet and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

89TH ST, 3 to 9 West; Richardson & Morgan Company against Elizabeth J. Wellwood, owner and contractor. $550

CHAMBERS ST, 117; Frank M. Coffin against Roberts & Brinkerhoff, lessees; Frank Heath, contractor...

HOUSTON ST, 69 West; same against Edward Judson, owner; same contractor..... 450

WOOSTER ST, 220; Samuel I. Achen against Ellen Devenny, owner and contractor 565

116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 75 ft front; J. B. McCoy & Co. against Margaret C. Dwyer and Ann Reilly, owners and contractors. 979

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD and St. Ann's Av, s e corner; Charles A. Cowen against William H. Schieffelin & Co., owners; David McLeod & Son, contractors..... 7,496

97TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; Donaghy & Stevens against John Curry and James Ferguson, owners; John Curry, contractor 221

Richelieu's Academy Had a Predecessor.

From La Nouvelle Revue.

The Académie Française, founded by Richelieu, had a predecessor in the time of Charles IX. and Henri III. It was a real academy, which Victor du Bled describes. More liberal than the present one, it admitted women. In a letter addressed to his daughter about the learned women of his time, after enumerating Victoria Colonna, Olympia Morata, Isabella Andrei, Cornelia Miani in Italy, Isabella Manriquez in Spain, Louise Sarrazin in Switzerland, and Queen Elizabeth in England, d'Aubigné said: "I select also from the Court to place them in the same rank, the Maréchale de Retz and Mme. de Lignerolles, the first of whom has communicated to me a great work written by her which I would like to give to the public. These ladies have proved their knowledge on various occasions." One of these occasions will not be easily forgotten by me. Their discussion ran on the relative excellence of moral and intellectual virtues."

Real Estate at Auction.

SEEING IS BELIEVING, "He who sees with his eyes believes in his heart." It will pay you to take a run down some fine afternoon and see the property we will offer at auction on Decoration Day in the new 31st Ward of Brooklyn (formerly Gravesend).

IT IS AT THE CORNER OF STILLWELL AV. AND THE KING'S HIGHWAY, AND IMMEDIATELY ADJOINS BEAUTIFUL BENSONHURST. YOU CAN TELL IT BY OUR AUCTION SIGN. TAKE EITHER OF THE TROLLEY LINES THAT RUN TO SOUTH BENSONHURST, OR ELSE DRIVE DOWN.

Maps and all particulars from

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO.,

60 Liberty St., N. Y., and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

CHOICE LOTS AT PALISADES PARK.

By order of A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee.
AUCTION SALE TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895,
At 1 o'clock sharp, rain or shine, at the
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOM,
59 Liberty Street, New-York.
GREAT CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

About 500 Most Beautiful Lots Near the Depot in the Improved Part of PALISADES PARK, N. J.

To be sold without reservation to the highest bidders. These lots are in the midst of fine dwellings and grassy lawns, free from stone and ready to build upon at once. Hitherto reserved for greater prices when the Hudson River Bridge comes, they must now be sacrificed for the benefit of creditors. Those who visit the property in advance of the sale (any day) will realize the advantages this sale affords to investors and home-seekers. Write for map containing full information and free passes to visit Palisades Park, N. J. Address

A. FRED. SILVERSTONE, Assignee,
14 Chambers St., New-York.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
Smyth & Ryan sell at auction Tuesday, May 28, at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
7TH AV, AND 143D ST., N. W. CORNER.
6 LOTS, 25x100, SOLD TOGETHER.
READY FOR IMPROVEMENT.
80 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 111 Broadway.

Long Island Property.

A WATER FRONT,

with good anchorage, dock, and safe bathing. A gentleman's country home, comprising about eight acres, on North Shore of Long Island, twenty-five minutes out by train; modern colonial house; fifteen rooms and all the appointments and conveniences requisite in an all-year home; desirable surroundings; coach house; stables; shade, running water, good roads, and very accessible. Early possession. For sale, or will rent, furnished or unfurnished. (Folio 7606)

PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

To Let for Business Purposes.

EAST 23D ST., Nos. 209, 211, and 213.

Seventy-three feet by half block; modern fire-proof building; large store floor; can be divided; lofts suitable for high-class manufacturing; passenger and freight elevators; electric light; electric power; excellent location; ready for tenants June 15; terms reasonable; long leases if desired.

APPLY TO

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503 Fifth Avenue.

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A FEW CHOICE OFFICES TO RENT, AT prices to suit times, in new office building, Traders' Exchange, 80 and 82 Pine St., close to "L" road and ferries; buildings new and thoroughly modern; steel frame, mosaic halls, marble stairs, hardwood finish, sanitary plumbing, rapid elevator, electric light, steam heat, janitor's service, all included; no extras and no dark rooms. Inquire of Janitor, or of ELMER S. SMITH, Agent, 136 Liberty St., New-York.

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Corner Front and Fletcher Streets, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar St.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

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Furnished cottages to rent. Lists now ready.

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To let, a cottage, fully furnished, with stable, five stalls, one box; rent moderate.

W. HARMAN BROWN,
45 Exchange Place, N. Y.

OSCEOLA, THE CHIEF, AT THE PLAY

Exciting Scene at a Forrest Engagement in Charleston.

From The Washington Post.

"That picture reminds me of one of the most thrilling incidents of my life," said a venerable, white-haired gentleman, Mr. R. B. Simms, of South Carolina, pointing to the much-admired portrait of Edwin Forrest that adorns the walls of the Hotel Page. "It certainly is a splendid likeness of the great actor and carries me back to a memorable occasion many years before the civil war, when he was filling an engagement in Charleston. I was a mere lad, and was wild with delight when the night came that I could go to see him.

"In the audience was the celebrated Indian chieftain, Osceola, and half a dozen of his braves, who were then captives. They had been pining in confinement, and prompted by the human motive of affording them some diversion, the authorities took them to see Forrest play. His grand looks and majestic figure caught the copper-hued auditors at once, and they appeared entranced from the very outset. Forrest soon observed the strange group and formed a design to interest them particularly, for suddenly, in the midst of a stirring scene, he emitted an Indian war whoop. It fairly electrified his audience, and the effect on Osceola and his party was magical. Jumping to their feet, they gave back an answering whoop that rent the air with its mighty roar and fairly chilled the blood of many a nervous hearer. Two or three ladies fainted.

"The whole thing was so sudden, so strange and startling, that it made a vivid and lasting impression on every soul in that assemblage. Forrest was frequently heard to recall the episode, and he was wont to declare that the action of those untutored warriors was the greatest compliment ever paid to his powers as an actor."

France's Fruitless German Alliance.

From La Nouvelle Revue.

We have just been, in the far East, the allies of Germany. For this there could be only one form of excuse—the one which our skillful friend Russia had, that is, interest. An understanding between France and Germany could not exist gratuitously. Even as Russia had to preserve Port Arthur from Japanese occupation, it was our duty to protect the Pescadores. Who took the responsibility not to do this? I am certain that Russian diplomacy would have sustained our claim as we have sustained hers. It is said, even, that we were questioned on the subject. The Pescadores need not be conquered. They are inhabited by a people favorable to us. Their port is not to be made; it is already made. A few torpedoes are enough to defend them.

Thirty-five-Pound Lobster on a Hook.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

Over forty years ago, Elias Totman of Phippsburg was fishing off Bald Head, Small Point, when his hook caught in something heavy and he began to pull up a dead weight that might have been a small anchor. Imagine his astonishment when a huge lobster came over the side—a lobster so big that it weighed thirty-five pounds, with claws thirteen inches long and nine inches broad. About six years ago Mr. A. Y. Johnson of this city came into possession of one of those great claws, which had been kept in the Totman family all these years.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Office of the Clerk of the Common Council,
Room 8 City Hall, New-York City,
New-York, May 27, 1895.

Pursuant to directions given to me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council May 21st, 1895, and approved by the Mayor May 27, 1895, viz.:

Resolved, That Thursday, the 13th day of June, 1895, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to the Common Council of the City of New-York for its consent and permission to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the extensions or branches in Dey Street and West Broadway, and as mentioned in the petition of said companies, for such consent and permission will be first considered, and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of Section 92 of the Railroad Law as amended, such advertising to be at the expense of the said petitioners.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned the following application of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be considered as is required by the provisions of the Railroad Law:

To the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The petition of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company respectfully shows to your honorable body:

I.—That your petitioner, the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, by articles of association filed in the office of the Secretary of State on July 19, 1860, became and is now a street surface railroad corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating a railroad in the City of New-York. Said corporation is the assignee and grantee of the rights, franchises, and privileges conferred by Chapter 511 of the Laws of 1860, and for many years, and until on or about the 14th day of October, 1892, operated a street surface railroad in said city, upon the routes mentioned in the said grant of the Common Council.

On said October 14, 1892, the said corporation leased its railroad rights, franchises, and privileges to the Metropolitan Crosstown Railway Company, which last-named corporation, by articles of consolidation filed May 28, 1894, was merged with other corporations and became the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

II.—That your petitioner, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, by articles of consolidation filed May 28, 1894, in the office of the Secretary of State, is now, and has been for over one year last past, a street surface railroad corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of owning, maintaining, and operating street surface railroads in said city, and is now the owner and operator of the railroad tracks in Chambers Street and Duane Street, which were formerly owned by the Chambers Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, and also operates the cable railroad on Broadway in said city.

III.—That your petitioners have made and filed in each of the offices in which their respective certificates of incorporation are filed, to wit: In the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York a statement of the names and a description of the streets, roads, and highways in or upon which it is proposed to construct, maintain, and operate the extension or branch herein applied for.

IV.—That it is desirable to unite the two street surface railroads of your petitioners in College Place, at Vesey Street, at a point of union not over one-half mile from the respective lines or routes of your petitioners, and that said connection is to be made by the construction, maintenance, and operation of such extension of the railroad and route of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, connecting with the company's existing road and route, commencing at the intersection of Dey Street and West Street, and connecting there by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with said company's existing tracks on West Street; running thence easterly, with double tracks in or upon Dey Street to Greenwich Street, and thence northerly, through, upon, and along Greenwich Street and West Broadway (formerly College Place as widened) with double tracks to Vesey Street, there to connect with a double track extension or branch of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the construction, maintenance, and operation of an extension or branch of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, commencing at the intersection of West Broadway and Duane Street, and connecting there by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the company's existing tracks in said Duane Street; running thence southerly in or upon West Broadway, with a single track to Chambers Street, and thence southerly, with double tracks in or upon West Broadway (formerly College Place) to Vesey Street, there to connect with a double-track extension or branch of the road and route of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. Said double tracks in West Broadway, (formerly College Place,) below Chambers Street, are intended to be connected with the company's existing single track in Chambers Street, by suitable curves, switches, and appliances.

V.—That by the union and connection of the said two street surface railroad routes of your petitioners, at the intersection of Vesey Street and West Broadway, (formerly College Place,) which is a point not over one-half mile from the respective lines or routes of your petitioners,

DEBS TO SERVE HIS TERM

The Supreme Court Refuses a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

OPINION OF THE JUDGES UNANIMOUS

The Nation Has Power to Protect Inter-State Commerce from Obstruction by Mob Violence.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The habeas corpus case of Eugene V. Debs and others, growing out of the great railroad strike at Chicago last Summer, was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States today, the unanimous opinion being read by Justice Brewer.

The opinion recited the facts connected with the origin of the case—a suit by the United States in the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois for an injunction to restrain Debs and his associates of the American Railway Union from interfering with the movement of inter-State traffic; the issuing of the injunction prayed for; the violation of the injunction by Debs and others; their arrest and punishment by Judge Woods for contempt of court, and the application of the petitioners for a writ of habeas corpus. The case was argued some weeks ago by Attorney General Olney for the Government and C. S. Darrow for the petitioners, the contention of the latter being that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction of the original bill, and therefore there could be no contempt of court in failing to observe the terms of the injunction issued thereunder.

After presenting the facts, the opinion proceeds:

Two questions of importance are presented: First—Are the relations of the General Government to inter-State commerce and the transportation of the mails such as authorize a direct interference to prevent a forcible obstruction thereof? Second—If authority exists, as authority in governmental affairs implies both power and duty, has a court of equity jurisdiction to issue an injunction in aid of the performance of such duty?

First—What are the relations of the General Government to inter-State commerce and the transportation of the mails? They are those of direct supervision, control, and management. While under the dual system which prevails with us the power of Government are distributed between the State and the Nation, and while the latter is properly styled a Government of enumerated powers, yet within the limits of such enumeration it has all the attributes of sovereignty, and, in the exercise of those enumerated powers, acts directly upon the citizen and not through the intermediate agency of the State.

If the inhabitants of a single State or a great body of them should combine to obstruct Inter-State commerce or the transportation of the mails, prosecutions for such offenses had in such a community would be doomed in advance to failure. And if the certainty of such failure was known, and the National Government had no other way to enforce the freedom of inter-State commerce and the transportation of mails than by prosecution and punishment for interference therewith, the whole interests of the Nation in these respects would be at the absolute mercy of a portion of the inhabitants of a single State.

Power of the Government.

But there is no such impotency in the National Government. The entire strength of the Nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights intrusted by the Constitution to its care. The strong arm of the National Government may be put forth to brush away all obstructions to the freedom of Inter-State commerce or the transportation of the mails. If the emergency arises, the army of the Nation and all its militia are at the service of the Nation to compel obedience to its laws.

But, passing to the second question, is there no other alternative than the use of force on the part of the executive authorities whenever obstructions arise to the freedom of inter-State commerce or the transportation of the mails? Is the only instrument by which the rights of the people can be enforced and the peace of the Nation preserved? Grant that any public nuisance may be forcibly abated, either at the instance of the authorities or by any individual suffering private damage therefrom, the existence of this right of forcible abatement is not inconsistent with nor does it destroy the right of appeal in an orderly way to the courts for the judicial determination and exercise of their powers by a writ of injunction and otherwise to accomplish the same result.

It is more to the praise than to the blame of the Government that, instead of determining for itself questions of right and wrong on the part of these petitioners and their associates and enforcing that determination by the club of the policeman and the bayonet of the soldier, it submitted all matters in dispute to the peaceful determination of judicial tribunals, and invoked their consideration and judgment as to the measure of its rights and powers and the correlative obligations of those against whom it made complaint. And it is equally to the credit of the latter that the judgment of those tribunals was by the great body of them respected, and the troubles which threatened so much disaster terminated.

Neither can it be doubted that the Government has such an interest in the subject matter as enables it to appear as party plaintiff in this suit. It is said that equity only interferes for the protection of property, and that the Government has no property interest. A sufficient reply is that the United States has property in the mails, the protection of which was one of the purposes of this bill. Every Government, intrusted by the very terms of its being with powers and charged with duties and obligations for the general welfare, has a right to apply to its own courts for any proper assistance in the exercise of the one and the discharge of the other, and it is no sufficient answer to its appeal to one of those courts that it has no pecuniary interest in the matter. The obligations which it is under to promote the interest of all and to prevent the wrongdoing of one, resulting in injury to the general welfare, is often of itself sufficient to give it a standing in court. This proposition in some of its relations has heretofore received the sanction of this court.

Can Protect the General Public.

It is obvious from these decisions that, while it is not the province of the Government to interfere in any mere matter of private controversy between individuals, or to use its great powers to enforce the rights of one against another, yet, whenever the wrongs complained of are such as affect the public at large, and are in respect of matters which by the Constitution are intrusted to the care of the Nation, and concerning which the Nation owes the duty to all the citizens of securing to them their common rights, the mere fact that the Government has no pecuniary interest in the controversy is not sufficient to exclude it from the courts or prevent it from taking measures therein to fully discharge those constitutional duties.

The National Government, given by the Constitution power to regulate inter-State commerce, has by express statute assumed jurisdiction over such commerce when carried upon railroads. It is charged, therefore, with the duty of keeping those highways open and free from obstruction, for it has always been recognized as one of the powers and duties of a Government to remove obstructions from the highways under its control.

It is said that the jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the National Government over highways has been in respect to waterways—the natural highways of the country—and not over artificial highways, such as roads. But the extension of the exercise by Congress of its jurisdiction over the latter is of recent date.

Up to a recnt date commerce, both inter-State and international, was mainly by water, and it is not astonishing that the legislation of Congress and the cases in the courts have been principally concerned therewith. The fact that in recent years inter-State commerce has come mainly to be carried on by railroads and over artificial highways has in no manner narrowed the scope of the constitutional provision, or abridged the power of Congress over such commerce. On the contrary, the same fullness of control exists in the one case as in the other, and the same power to remove obstructions from the one as from the other.

Constitutional provisions do not change, but their operation extends to new matters as the modes of business and the habits of life of the people vary with each succeeding generation. The law of the common carrier is the same today as when transportation on land was by coach and wagon, and on water by canal boat and sailing vessel, yet in its actual operation it touches and regulates transportation by modes then unknown—the railroad train and the steamship. Just so is it with the grant to the National Government of power over inter-State commerce. The Constitution has not changed. The power is the same. But it operates to-day upon modes of inter-State commerce unknown to the fathers, and it will operate with equal force upon any new modes of such commerce which the future may develop.

It is said that seldom have the courts assumed jurisdiction to restrain by injunction suits brought by the Government, either State or national, obstructions to highways either artificial or natural. This is undoubtedly true, but the reason is that the necessity for such interference has only been occasional. Ordinarily the local authorities have taken full control over the matter, and by indictment for misdemeanor or in some kindred way have secured the removal of the obstruction and the cessation of the nuisance.

The Court Was Justified.

That the bill filed in this case disclosed special facts calling for the exercise of the powers of the court is not open to question. The picture drawn in it of the vast interests involved, not merely of the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois, but of all the States and the general confusion into which the inter-State commerce of the country was thrown; the forcible interference with that commerce; the attempted exercise by individuals of powers belonging only to Government, and the threatened continuance of such invasions of public right, presents a condition of things which called for the fullest exercise of all the powers of the courts. If ever there was a special exigency presented, one which demanded that the court should do all that courts can do, it is apparent on the face of this bill, and we need not turn to the public history of the day, which only reaffirms with clearest emphasis all its allegations.

Again, it is objected that it is outside of the jurisdiction of a court of equity to enjoin the commission of crimes. This, as a general proposition, is unquestioned. A Chancellor has no criminal jurisdiction. Something more than the threatened commission of an offense against the laws of the land is necessary to call into exercise the injunction process of the court. There must be some interferences, actual or threatened, with property or rights of a pecuniary nature, but when such interferences appear the jurisdiction of a court of equity arises, and is not destroyed by the fact that they are accompanied by or are themselves violations of the criminal law.

The law is full of instances in which the same act may give rise to a civil action and a criminal prosecution. An assault with intent to kill may be punished criminally, under an indictment therefor, or will support a civil action for damage, and the same is true of all other offenses which cause injury to person or property. In such cases the jurisdiction of the civil court is invoked, not to enforce the criminal law and punish the wrongdoer, but to compensate the injured party for the damages which he or his property has suffered, and it is no defense to the civil action that the same act by the defendant exposes him also the indictment and punishment in a court of criminal jurisdiction. So here the acts of the defendants may or may not have been violations of the criminal law. If they were, that matter is for inquiry in other proceedings. The complaint made against them in this is of disobedience to an order of a civil court, made for the protection of property and the security of rights. If any criminal prosecution be brought against them for the criminal offenses alleged in the bill of complaint, of derailing and wrecking engines and trains, assaulting and disabling employes of the railroad companies, it will be no defense to such prosecution that they disobeyed the orders of injunction served upon them and have been punished for such disobedience.

It must be borne in mind that this bill was not simply to enjoin a mob and mob violence. It was not a bill to command a keeping of the peace; much less was its purport to restrain the defendants from abandoning whatever employment they were engaged in. The right of any laborer, or any number of laborers, to quit work was not challenged. The scope and purpose of the bill was only to restrain forcible obstructions of the highways along which inter-State commerce travels and the mails are carried. And the facts set forth at length are only those facts which tended to show that defendants were engaged in such obstructions.

No Heroism in Mob Violence.

A most earnest and eloquent appeal was made to us in eulogy of the heroic spirit of those who threw up their employment and gave up their means of earning a livelihood, not in defense of their own rights, but in sympathy for and to assist others whom they believed to be wronged. We yield to none in our admiration of any act of heroism or self-sacrifice, but we may be permitted to add that it is a lesson which cannot be learned too soon or too thoroughly that under this government of and by the people the means of redress of all wrong are through the courts and at the ballot box, and that no wrong, real or fancied, carries with it legal warrant to invite as a means of redress the co-operation of a mob, with its accompanying acts of violence.

We have given to this case the most careful and anxious attention, for we realize that it touches closely questions of supreme importance to the people of this country. Summing up our conclusions, we hold that the power of the United States is one having jurisdiction over every foot of soil within its territory and acting directly upon each citizen; that, while it is a Government of enumerated powers, it has within the limits of those powers all the attributes of sovereignty; that to it is committed a power over inter-State commerce and the transmission of the mail; that the powers thus conferred upon the National Government are not dormant, but have been assumed and put into practical exercise by the legislation of Congress; that in the exercise of those powers it is competent for the Nation to remove all obstructions upon highways, natural or artificial, to the passage of inter-State commerce or the carrying of the mail; that, while it may be competent for the Government through the executive branch and in the use of the entire executive power of the Nation) to forcibly remove all such obstructions, it is equally within its competency to appeal to the civil courts for an inquiry and determination as to the existence and character of any alleged obstructions, and if such are found to exist, or threaten to occur, to invoke the powers of those courts to remove or restrain such obstructions; that the jurisdiction of courts to interpose injunctions in such matters is one recognized from ancient times and by indubitable authority; that such jurisdiction is not ousted by the fact that the obstructions are accompanied by or consist of acts in themselves violations of the criminal law; that the proceeding by injunction is of a civil character and may be enforced by proceedings in contempt; that the penalty for a violation of such injunction is no substitute for and defense to a prosecution for any criminal offenses committed in the course of such violations; that the complaint filed in this case clearly showed an existing obstruction of artificial highways for the passage of inter-State commerce and the transmission of the mail, an obstruction not only temporarily existing, but threatening to continue; that under such complaint the Circuit Court had power to issue its process of injunction; that, it having been issued and served on these defendants, the Circuit Court had authority to inquire whether its writ had been disobeyed, and when it found that they had been, then to proceed under Section 725, Revised Statutes, which grants power to "punish, by fine or imprisonment, * * * disobedience, * * * by any party * * * or other person, to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command," and enter the order of punishment complained of, and, finally, that, the Circuit Court, having full jurisdiction in the premises, its finding of the fact of disobedience is not open to review of habeas corpus in this or any other court.

We enter into no examination of the act of July 2, 1890, (26 Stat. 209,) upon which the Circuit Court relied mainly to sustain its jurisdiction. It must not be understood from this that we dissent from the conclusions of that court in reference to the scope of the act, but simply that we prefer to rest our judgment on the broader ground which has been discussed in this opinion, believing it to be of importance that the principles underlying it should be fully stated and affirmed.

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus was denied.

JUDGE WOODS IS GRATIFIED.

The Trial of Debs and His Fellows for Conspiracy Not to be Abandoned.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Attorney Darrow, who defended Debs, was much surprised when informed by a United Press reporter that the habeas corpus had been denied by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"I know of nothing more that can be done," he said. "The Supreme Court is the last resort, and I suppose we will have to be content with its rulings."

The men who are affected by the decision are Debs, Howard, Keliher, Rogers, Burns, Hogan, Godwin, and Elliott. They are the President, Vice President, and Directors of the American Railway Union. Mr. Debs is now in Terre Haute.

Judge Woods, when informed by a United Press reporter of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Debs contempt case, said that he was highly gratified to learn that his opinion had met with the sanction of the Supreme Court. "Especially in this instance," he continued, "do I feel more than a usual gratification, as I believe that I was right in issuing the injunction last Summer against the officers of the American Railway Union, and, being right in the law, the right to punish the men for contempt followed as a natural sequence.

"I do not know when the men will enter upon their unexpired sentences, but I suppose that they will be given a reasonable time to report to the Marshal."

Asked if the criminal proceedings, pending in the district court, will now be abandoned on the ground that the sentence he imposed was for the commission of the same acts with which they are charged in those indictments, Judge Woods said:

"I cannot understand why the criminal proceedings should be abandoned. Of course, it grows out of the commission of the same acts, but in the one case the men were enjoined from doing certain things and the punishment was for contempt of court; in the other cases they are charged under the criminal law with a violation of that law."

United States District Attorney Black did not care to express an opinion as to what would be done with the criminal prosecution. "I should suppose," he said, "that it would naturally follow the ordinary course of criminal cases that have been postponed—be called up in its regular turn and tried to an issue."

A month ago the conspiracy suit was postponed without date, on account of the illness of Judge Grosscup and the declaration that the Government did not wish to be placed in the attitude of being a persecutor of its citizens while the issue in another form was pending before the Supreme Court.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence: Major Henry W. Wessells, Jr., Third Cavalry, three days' extension; Lieut. Melville S. Jarvis, Fourth Infantry, twenty days; Lieut. Samuel E. Adair, Fifth Cavalry, thirteen days' extension; Capt. Francis J. Kernan, Acting Judge Advocate, sixteen days; Capt. Leopold O. Parker, First Infantry, one month's extension; Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, two months; Major William M. Maynadier, Paymaster, two months.

—Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, Second Artillery, will report to Fort Trumbull, Conn., for duty, with Battery K of his regiment.

Navy.

—Medical Director Richard C. Dean has been placed on the retired list of the navy, having reached the age limit of sixty-two years. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in 1856 from the State of New-Jersey.

—Lieut. A. P. Niblack has been ordered to duty in connection with the office of the Assistant Secretary, in charge of the Naval Militia subjects.

—Passed Assistant Engineer H. T. Cleaver has been ordered to the Alert by steamer of May 31 from New-York.

—Medical Inspector T. C. Walton has been ordered to examination for promotion at the Navy Department May 31.

TO KEEP STREETS CLEAN

Deficit for the Year, It Is Calculated, Will Be $601,427.77.

THIS AT PRESENT EXPENDITURE RATE

Commissioner Waring of the Opinion that by Reducing Number of Sweepers and Drivers He Can Get Fair Results.

Controller Fitch yesterday submitted a statement to the special committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appointed by Mayor Strong to investigate the expenditures made in the Department of Street Cleaning.

It places the amount of the deficit that would result at the end of the year, if the present rate of expenditure is maintained, at $601,427.77.

The committee meeting lasted until 2 P. M. Col. Waring was present most of the time. He said afterward that the statement given to the committee agreed with his own figures. The following was given out officially after the committee meeting:

The statement prepared by the auditors and bookkeepers of the Finance Department shows that if the average monthly cost of administering the Street-Cleaning Department during the whole year is commensurate with the average monthly cost for the first four months of the year and the first eighteen days of May, (excluding the cost of new plant and removing snow and ice, which can be met by the issue of bonds,) there would be a deficiency in the appropriation for the year 1895 of $601,427.77 to be provided in some way.

The cost of removing snow and ice up to May 18 has been $198,000, in addition to the $40,000 apprppriated for that purpose in the final estimate; and the estimated cost now for the year will be $132,447.50, in addition to the sum of $11,400 included in the annual estimate.

In response to an inquiry from the committee as to what could be done during the remainder of the year if the force should be reduced, the committee had the following letter:

New-York, May. 27, 1895.

The Hon. John Jeroloman, Chairman:

Sir: In pursuance to the discussion just held as to the prospects for further money and the actual requirements for work, I beg to say that I can carry on the force as at present, reducing the number of sweepers and drivers to 1,500, from now until the end of the year, for what is left of the present appropriation and $200,000 in addition thereto.

This will not keep the city in so clean a condition as at present. It will, however, keep the tenement-house region as clean as now, and the rest of the city in a condition not to be objectionable to the inhabitants nor unsatisfactory to the Board of Health. Respectfully,

GEORGE B. WARING, Jr.,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

A detailed statement giving the figures on which the results are based then follows.

The committee adjourned to meet on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., and in the meantime the Counsel to the Corporation is to advise the committee as to the power of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to alter the rate of pay of the employes of the Street Cleaning Department during the current year.

The Department of Finance gave out the following additional statement later in the afternoon:

The Auditor's statement shows that of the $2,396,000 appropriated there has been expended down to May 19, 1895, 4 months and 18 days, the sum of $1,324,628.48, leaving to carry the department through the balance of the month of May and the months of June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, about seven months and a half, the sum of $1,071,371.52. The estimated expenditures of the department for the balance of the year are $1,852,365.20, leaving a deficiency for the year at this rate of $810,993.68.

Of this amount, $164,000 has been due to the increase of salaries for the year in "sweeping," and $77,000 is due to increase of salaries in "carting."

The total amount due, therefore, to the difference between $600 per year and $720, is $241,000.

To meet this deficiency of $810,993.68, there is warrant of law for the issue of bonds for the sum of $198,000, leaving to be provided for from other sources, $612,993.68.

This latter sum will be further reduced by credits from redemptions and sales in the sum of $11,565.91, leaving of the deficiency, $810,993.68, the sum of $601,427.77, for which there is no appropriation and no authority to issue bonds.

This is in addition to the loss of between $70,000 and $80,000 per year by the transfer or the payments for trimming scows from the City Treasury to Walton & Co.

A friend of Col. Waring suggested at the meeting that a resolution be passed exonerating him from any blame. The question of taking such action was carried over until Friday.

THE TRIAL OF H. H. HOLMES BEGUN

Charged with Defrauding an Insurance Company of $10,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—After slumbering quietly for six months, the case of Herman Mudgetts, alias H. H. Holmes, charged with conspiring to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia out of $10,000, was placed on trial to-day in the Quarter Sessions Court.

The charge grows out of the alleged attempt of Holmes and two accomplices to palm off on the Fidelity Company a body found in a house at 1,318 Callowhill Street as that of Benjamin Pitzel, whose life was insured in the company for $10,000, whereas, it is said, Pitzel is still alive.

The alleged conspiracy was carried out, it is charged, through the assistance of Jeptha D. Howe, a young lawyer of St. Louis, who, with Marion Hedgepeth, was arrested, charged with being accomplices of Holmes. Howe, it is said, received a fee of $2,500, one-quarter of the insurance money which he had collected, for his part of the work. The two men and the woman, Hedgepeth, were indicted together.

ANOTHER HARD BLOW AT THE LOTTERIES

The Supreme Court Refuses a Habeas Corpus Writ to Test the Law.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A motion made by James C. Carter of New-York for leave to file an application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of W. P. Parkhouse of New-Orleans, in order to test the constitutionality of the amendments to the anti-lottery law passed by the last Congress, met with an untimely fate at the hands of the United States Supreme Court to-day.

One provision of the law makes it a punishable offense for any person to convey from one State of the Union to another any advertisements, tickets, or other device of a lottery company. Mr. Parkhouse was arrested for violating this provision in having a lottery ticket on his person while traveling from New-Orleans through the State of Mississippi to Mobile.

Mr. Carter, in presenting his petition, told the Supreme Court that he had no case in law if the act were constitutional, and that he had applied for the writ merely to test it.

Chief Justice Fuller, in rendering the decision of the court, merely said that the application was denied, and did not go into any discussion of the matter.

BILLS AFFECTING ELECTION LAWS

Amendatory Measures That Mayor Strong Has Accepted for the City.

The bills amendatory of the election laws which came before Mayor Strong yesterday for public hearing were accepted by him on behalf of the city. There was no opposition.

They provide that a copy of the returns must be given to an official watcher if he demands it, that the Inspectors must begin the count as soon as the polls are closed, and keep at it until it is finished, and that the returns must be signed by all the Inspectors before they are taken from the polling places.

Besides the copies of the returns that are sent to the Bureau of Elections, the County Clerk and the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, a copy must also be furnished to the policemen on duty at the polling places.

The Grand Jury Applies for a Recess.

When the Grand Jury filed into the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Foreman James W. O'Brien asked the Recorder to allow them to adjourn Wednesday at noon, as the day following will be Decoration Day, and many of the jurors have business of importance to attend to. The Recorder replied that if the Grand Jury finished its work by Wednesday he would discharge them for the term.

Sold to the Fort Lee Line.

Controller Fitch yesterday sold the franchise for ten years of the ferry from the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth and Manhattan Streets, North River, to Dempsey Avenue, Ridgefield Township, N. J., to the Riverside and Fort Lee Ferry Company for $2,000 a year up to May 1, 1897 and $3,000 a year thereafter.

THE BRIDGE TOLLS FOR BICYCLISTS

A Resolution Introduced at Brooklyn's Aldermanic Meeting to Have Them Abolished —Other Business Transacted.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Cary, who was fifty years old, was presented with a bouquet of roses, and Alderman Guilfoyle referred to him as the American Beauty of the Common Council.

The request of City Works Commissioner White that contracts should be given to T. D. Bradford to asphalt Hancock Street, between Throop and Sumner Avenues; Degraw Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues; Grace Court, west of Columbia Heights, and Orange Street, from Henry Street to Columbia Heights, at $1.44 a yard, was defeated on the ground that Cranford & Co. bid to do the work for $1.35 per square yard.

Commissioner White will now be compelled to award the contracts to Cranford & Co., notwithstanding that he believed it was for the best interests to the city to give the contract to Mr. Bradford.

Mr. Cranford occupied a seat in the Common Council chamber while the discussion was going on, and smiled approvingly at several of the Aldermen when the Commissioner's request was voted down.

The Aldermen who voted in favor of Commissioner White's request were: Cary, Clark, Haubert, Hess, Jahn, Vollmer, Wallace, and Walsh—8; those opposed—Cohn, Colson, Droge, Dunn, Guilfoyle, Hennessy, Leich, McGarry, Roeder, and Walkely.

The Aldermen also voted against the ordinance suggested by the Women's Health Protective Association to fine everybody $5 who distributed circulars, handbills, &c., by which the streets became littered. The women said they favored the ordinance on the ground of cleanliness. It was defeated, after Alderman Clark had said that the Aldermen would all be looking for office this Fall, and if the ordinance was adopted, they could not send out their literature to their constituents.

Alderman Guilfoyle offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Whereas, The use of bicycles has become and is becoming more widespread, and that in the direction of better roads, healthful exercise, and inexpensive intercommunication with widely separated neighborhoods, their tendency is good and the riders should be encouraged;

"Resolved, That the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge be and they hereby are requested to permit bicyclists to cross the bridge without paying tolls."

Upon motion of Alderman Guilfoyle the Aldermen adopted a resolution asking the Park Commissioner to establish a playground for children in the City Park, between Navy and Canton Streets.

NEW JUSTICES AND CITY MAGISTRATES

The Mayor Has Not Yet Announced Any Selections for the Places.

Mayor Strong gave no indication yesterday as to any of his selections for city magistrates or Justices of the Court of Special Sessions. He spent a portion of Sunday looking over the applications, which number nearly 300. They were arranged in alphabetical order, and the names of their indorsers were also carefully considered.

The documents were taken back to the Mayor's office yesterday forenoon. The Mayor may not announce any of his selections this week. He has until June 20 to do so.

William Travers Jerome, Leroy B. Crane, and a few others are said by the politicians to be pretty certain to be selected. Ex-Judge Charles A. Flammer and Sherman Evarts are also favorites in the speculation.

John McKeener of the Republican State Committee urged the Mayor to appoint ex-Civil Justice Bankson T. Morgan to one of the places.

Artist Johnson Fined for Assault.

Charles H. Johnson, the artist, whose pictures are so well known in Life and Truth, and William S. Gage, a mining speculator, were fined $50 each in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for an assault committed on Noah Palmer of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club.

The trouble occurred at the Fifty-eighth Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated, where Palmer says Gage, aided by Johnson, struck him. Gage and Johnson do not deny striking Palmer, but said it was done in self-defense, as Palmer first struck Gage.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave";) at 3 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Catania";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Germanic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhyniand, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhyniand";) at 11 AM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelwood, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 5 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Haskelyne, from Baltimore; at 8 AM for Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam."

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, and Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Jeremie, per steamship Alvena, (letters for other parts of Haiti must be directed "per Alvena";) at 10:00 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 21 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 24, 1895.

trains which stop at Morris Heights and Fordham Heights. The exercises on all the days are appointed at 3:30 o'clock.

Prof. Lawrence A. McLouth of the University of Michigan has accepted an appointment as Professor of Mathematics in the University of Kansas.

FOR ANOTHER GENERAL SESSIONS JUDGE

Public Hearing Before the Mayor—No Opposition to the Measure.

The bill creating a Fourth Part and an additional Judge of the Court of General Sessions was before Mayor Strong yesterday for a public hearing. Judges Cowing, Fitzgerald, and Allison appeared in favor of it. Recorder Goff sent word that he was too busy with jury business to be present. There was no opposition to the measure.

Judge Fitzgerald said that it was impossible to get through with the work of the General Sessions with only three courts at the disposal of the county.

Judge Cowing said that the Court of Oyer and Terminer was not of great assistance in disposing of criminal cases, because the Supreme Court Judges were so busy that one of them could rarely be found to sit.

Judge Allison said that during the last eleven months 4,000 indictments had been found by the Grand Jury, and of this number 2,500 defendants had pleaded not guilty, necessitating trials.

District Attorney Fellows sent Assistant District Attorney Unger to represent him. Mr. Unger said that if there was not another indictment found for two years, the three parts could not in that time dispose of all the cases already on hand. Mr. Unger believed that if culprits knew that they would be tried promptly, there would be more pleas of guilty, which would materially lighten the work of the court.

The Mayor indicated that he would approve of the bill. If it becomes a law, two General Sessions Judges will be elected at the next election, one to succeed Judge Allison and the other to fill the place which will be created by the new law.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Trave, Tu., May 28, 8 AM | Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM | Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM | Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale, Tu., June 11, 8 AM | Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM | Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., June 22, 11 AM | Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM | Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM | Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 4 AM
Trave, Tu., July 9, 8 AM | Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM | Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM

NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New-York to Paris, London, and Hamburg

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. Elsm'ck, My. 30, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM
Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM | Columbia, July 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Je. 13, 11 AM | Normannia, July 18, 11 AM
Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Jy. 25, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.
NOTICE.—After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Special trains to Paris. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITZBERGEN, New-York, Hamburg, Hardanger Fjord, Odde, Molde, Romsdalsfjord, Veblungsnaes, Trondhjem, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Tromsoe, Lofoten Islands, Raftsund, Digernaes, Vestfjord, Storfjord, Geirangerfjord, Marok, Sognefjord, Gudvangen, Stalheimsklev, Bergen, Hamburg, New-York, by the "VICTORIA LUISE" in JUNE, and the COLUMBIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS.....May 29 | NEW-YORK.....July 3
ST. LOUIS.....June 5 | PARIS.....July 10
NEW-YORK.....June 12 | ST. LOUIS.....July 17
PARIS.....June 19 | NEW-YORK.....July 24
ST. LOUIS.....June 26 | PARIS.....July 31
EXTRA SAILING FROM JERSEY CITY.
BERLIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 4 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

RHYNLAND....May 29 | FRIESLAND....June 26
WESTERNL'D...June 5 | RHYNLAND....July 3
NOORDLAND..June 12 | WESTERNL'D...July 10
WAESLAND....June 19 | NOORDLAND...July 17
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Je. 1, 11 A.M. | Etruria, June 22, 3 P.M.
Umbria, June 8, 3 P. M. | Campania, Je. 29, 10 A.M
Lucania, June 15, 10 A.M | Umbria, July 6, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M